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SEN. WHEELER INDICTED FOR OIL ACTIVITIES

Prosecutor of Daugherty Charged With Taking Fees for Oil Leases; Denies Allegations.

United States Senator B. K. Wheeler, prosecutor of the senate [illegible] committee, was indicted [illegible] Great Falls, Mont., last week by a federal grand jury on the charge of [illegible] receiving money as a retainer fee to influence the issuance of oil and gas prospecting permits [illegible] secretary of the interior [illegible] commissioner of the general land office.

With Senator Wheeler were indicted [illegible] Campbell, oil geologist and operator, and L. C. Stevenson, oil promoter and principal owner of a refinery.

Campbell and Stevenson were the principals of the Sunburst-Kevin development in Montana. Other oil men of prominence also were indicted on charges of using the mails to defraud.

Says Charges False.

The investigation of the [illegible] which led to the indictment of Senator Wheeler was ordered by the senate after an impassioned address by the prosecutor of the committee, delivered before a crowded chamber and galleries. Expressions of confidence in Senator Wheeler denounced the charges brought against him as false and the indictment as a deliberate political frame-up. He assured the senate that there was not a scintilla of evidence to support them and defied his accusers to produce such evidence.

Wheeler, fighting back vigorously, the embattled senator declared he was not to be intimidated; that he had fought corruption during a stormy political career in his own state and would continue to fight it in Washington.

Announcing that he sought no sympathy from his colleagues and was able to make his own fight, Senator Wheeler pleaded with the senate to put an end to what he characterized as a "spy system designed to intimidate United States senators."

"They are not going to intimidate me," he reiterated. "I am going to do my duty as I see it. I am not going to be stopped by threats or by [illegible]. I sincerely hope you believe me when I tell you this charge has no foundation.

"But they have not stopped with their attack upon me," he added, in a choking voice, "they have tried to injure my wife and my babies."

Accepted Fees, Charge.

The grand jury charges that on two occasions Senator Wheeler accepted money improperly after he had been elected United States senator but before he had qualified for office and on a third occasion agreed to accept money.

He is accused in the indictment of having taken money from Campbell and others to obtain for them oil and gas prospecting leases, giving the exclusive right to develop oil on government lands for two years.

Campbell and Stevenson are known throughout the West.

E. J. Daley, who was among those charged with unlawful use of the mails, was caught in the recent oil cases in Texas which led to the conviction of Dr. Cook. Daley himself was convicted and is serving one year in prison.

John L. Slattery, United States district attorney who presented the cases to the grand jury, said that a warrant for Senator Wheeler's arrest would be telegraphed to Washington. The technical charge is violation of section 113, United States penal code.

Will Ask Bond.

This section prohibits any senator, member of or delegate to congress, or resident commissioner from accepting during his continuance in office any compensation whatever for any services rendered to any person in relation to any proceeding, contract, claim, charge or other matter in which the United States is a party, before any department, court martial or bureau. The section provides for a fine of not more than $10,000 and imprisonment, on conviction, of not more than two years. Conviction also carries with it the ineligibility of the person convicted to hold in the future any United States office of trust.

District Attorney Slattery said that Senator Wheeler would be required to provide bail of $1,000 to insure his appearance for trial.

Judge Charles N. Pray, to whom the indictment was returned, was appointed to the judgeship of the eastern district of Montana by President Coolidge Jan. 21, last. He served Montana in congress, defeating Sen. Joe Walsh in 1906.

The evidence presented to the jury by Mr. Slattery was assembled by department of justice, postal and other federal and state operatives.

Campbell Denies Charge.

Gordon Campbell, oil geologist and operator, gave the Associated Press a signed statement in which he denied ever having paid Senator Wheeler any sum of money to obtain government oil and gas prospecting permits. In concluding his statement, Campbell declared:

"Any statement that I paid Senator Wheeler $4,000 or any other sums of money to secure government permits is absolutely false and baseless. My dealings with Senator Wheeler have been legitimate, open and above board and there is nothing of any kind or character that can in any manner reflect upon him."

Lamplighter Sleeps 4 Days; Town Is Dark

The little town of Aughnacloy in Ulster, was in darkness for four nights, all because the lamplighter, Peter Moore, wasn't on the job.

Moore established the town record by sleeping four days and four nights, and was only aroused when neighbors broke into his house.

Senator Indicted

Burton K. Wheeler

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SENATOR BURTON K. WHEELER, spokesman for the Daugherty investigating committee, has been indicted by a federal grand jury on the charge of having accepted a retaining fee from oil interests after he became senator. He comes from Montana.

44 RAILROADS RAISE PAYROLLS

80,000 Employes to Share in 5 Per Cent Train Service Boost.

A wage increase estimated at about $5,000,000, less compensation accruing from changes in schedules was provided for in an agreement covering train service employes of 44 railroads and 50 subsidiaries, it was announced list week.

All but six roads west of the Mississippi were parties to the agreement and were represented by a committee of 10 general managers. The brotherhoods of railroad trainmen and the order of railway conductors were represented.

Eighty thousand employes are affected. The gross increase is about five per cent. Yardmen's rates are raised 32 cents a day, applicable to average rates of approximately $4.40 for switch tenders, $5.87 for helpers and $6.34 for firemen.

Trainmen and conductors in freight service are granted an increase of 36 cents a day. An increase of 30 cents a day was granted those in the passenger service. The agreements provide a guarantee of from $5 to $5.80 a day for passenger service work, except conductors who are guaranteed $7 a day.

Mary Garden

* * * * * *

Is 47 and Prefers U. S.

Mary Garden, famous grand opera singer, took out naturalization papers in New York on April 7.

Incidentally, Mary revealed in the process that she is 47 years young.

She told Uncle Sam's representatives that she was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, Feb. 20, 1877. A great part of Mary's life was spent in Chicago where she is a popular idol. Other facts revealed:

Hair—dark red.
Eyes—blue.
Weight—120 pounds, net.
Height—five feet, five inches.

Mary said she came to America first in 1888 and that she was willing to renounce his majesty, King George V, in favor of anything or anybody that the Cleveland or New York conventions saw fit to nominate.

Overwork Menaces Children of France

French children work too much. Their school hours are very long; they study badly, and their physical education is much neglected—these are the statements made by Dr. Maurice Le Bon.

The average French schoolchild starts at 7:30 A. M. and returns home after dark. He must work early and late, for most of his lessons are learned "by heart," and in six years he must know French, on other modern language, Latin, Greek history of France, general history, geography, philosophy, arithmetic, geometry, algebra, mechanics, physics, chemistry and natural history.

He does not have time enough to sleep.

Almost every schoolchild is obliged to eat too rapidly. His ablutions are very hasty and his hours for physical exercise very short, seldom more than one-half an hour daily.

Parliament of Erin Is Homeless Body

The Free State parliament has as yet no parliament house, and has not been able to come to any decision as to its permanent housing. Since its establishment the Dail has sat in the lecture theater of the Royal Dublin society in Leinster house, and the senate has sat in a room of the art museum in an adjoining building.

Acute differences have arisen as to the future permanent home of the parliament.

Count Prefers Canada

Count Michael Karolyi, once prime minister of Hungary, wants to become a British subject. The count, who is somewhat radical in his views, has been living with his wife and child in London since he found it advisable to quit his own country. He has decided to settle permanently in Canada.

SENATE'S QUIZ RULE REBUKED BY PRESIDENT

Ire of Coolidge Is Aroused by Attack on Secretary Mellon in Treasury Probe.

President Coolidge has dealt the senate a staggering blow.

His special message, rebuking the guerilla tactics by which a hostile combination of Democrats and radicals is harrassing his administration came with stunning swiftness.

Convinced that the senate committee, ostensibly investigating the revenue bureau, in reality had degenerated into a partisan attempt to "get" Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, the President aimed a wallop which landed between the eyes.

The particular act which aroused the President's ire was this committee's adoption of Senator Couzens' motion, turning the investigation into an inquisition in charge of Francis J. Heney, paid not by the senate but by Couzens personally.

Pinchot's Hand Seen.

This motion, adopted when Senators Jones, New Mexico, and King, Utah, Democrats, voted against Senators Watson, Indiana, and Ernst, Kentucky, Republicans, followed a complete failure to show the slightest irregularity or to reflect in the least upon the integrity of Secretary Mellon.

Couzens' action, it was learned followed a conference with Gifford Pinchot, governor of Pennsylvania, who for months has been attempting to promote his presidential candidacy by bitter attacks on the prohibition enforcement policy of President Coolidge and Secretary Mellon.

Pinchot in turn is said to have obtained his suggestion for the appointment of Heney from Frank A. Vanderlip, whose gossip about the sale of the Marion Star was exploded before the oil committee.

Texts of Letters.

President Coolidge's letter to the senate follows:

"Herewith is a copy of a letter from the secretary of the treasury, Andrew W. Mellon, to me, which I feel constrained to transmit to the senate for its information. Also a copy of the resolution adopted by the committee investigating the bureau of internal revenue. This is done because it seems incredible that the senate of the United States would knowingly approve the past and proposed conduct of one of its committees, which this letter reveals.

"There exists, and always should exist, every possible comity between the executive departments and the senate. Whatever may be necessary for the information of the senate or any of its committees, in order better to enable them to perform their legislative or other constitutional functions, ought always to be furnished willingly and expeditiously by any department.

"The executive branch has nothing that it would wish to conceal from any legitimate inquiry on the part of the senate. But it is recognized both by law and by custom that there is certain confidential information which it would be detrimental to the public service to reveal. Such information as can be disclosed, I shall always unhesitating direct to be laid before the senate. I recognize also that it is perfectly legitimate for the senate to indulge in political discussions and partisan criticism.

"But the attack which is being made on the treasury department goes beyond any of these legitimate requirements. Seemingly, the request for a list of the companies in which the secretary of the treasury was alleged to be interested, for the purpose of investigating their tax returns, must have been dictated by some other motive than a desire to secure information for the purpose of legislation. The adoption of the resolution already referred to is apparently subject to the same criticism.

Violating the Law.

"The senate resolution appointing this committee is not drawn in terms which purport to give any authority to the committee to delegate their authority, or to employ agents and attorneys. The appointment of an agent and attorney to act in behalf of the United States, but to be paid by some other source than the public treasury, is in conflict with the act of March 3, 1917.

"The constitutional and legal

Continued on Page Two

REED'S MOTION IS AFFRONT TO PRES. COOLIDGE

Democrats See Blunder in Senator's Move to Expunge President's Letter From Record.

Fearful of a hostile reaction from the country, Democratic senate leaders are ready to repudiate the amazing affront offered President Coolidge by Senator James A. Reed of Missouri.

In a bitter attack on the President for daring to rebuke the senate by his special message condemning the partisan inquisition of Secretary Mellon, Reed introduced a resolution Saturday to expunge the message from the senate's record.

Never before has such a deliberate and offensive insult been aimed at the President of the United States. It startingly revealed the extent to which partisanship is running riot in the national capital. It exposed a sinister design to stop at nothing in an effort to discredit, humiliate and, if possible, defeat a chief executive who has attained a remarkable hold on public confidence.

A Colossal Blunder.

That the Reed resolution was a colossal blunder from a Democratic standpoint is now tacitly admitted by the Missouri senator's party colleagues. Democratic leaders disclaim any knowledge or approval of it.

After hurried consultations, the party chiefs have since come to the conclusion that the Reed proposal is loaded with TNT, and that for the Democratic senators to support it might cause a fatal explosion within their own party.

It is a safe bet, accordingly, that the resolution will be carefully pigeon-holed and every effort made to divert attention from it.

President Coolidge, meanwhile, continues to receive hundreds of telegrams from all parts of the country, congratulating him upon his bold blow at the senate's inquisitorial excesses.

These messages indicate that the public is emphatically on the side of the President, and is convinced that the committee investigations have degenerated into a partisan assault which, though aimed to undermine confidence in the administration, are instead arousing intense resentment.

Impatience Betrayed.

They betray impatience and often anger that such tactics are delaying or blocking the enactment of the appropriations bills, the tax-reduction bill and other measures.

If the communications received at the White House are any index to the prevailing sentiment in the country, there can be little doubt that the Democrats, aided and abetted by the radical Republicans, have overplayed their hand and that they are in imminent danger of the boomerang.

Senator James E. Watson, Republican, Indiana, is believed to have sized the situation up accurately when, on the senate floor Saturday, he said:

"Senators, in my judgment, this whole thing is but an assault upon the President. These people do not intend to assault Mellon for Mellon's sake, but Mellon for Coolidge's sake. Mr. Mellon proposed a tax plan; the bill is now under consideration. If in any way they can besmirch him, if in any way besmear him, if in any way they can weaken him as a citizen or as an honest official, they will weaken the tax plan which he has proposed and which the President has indorsed."

Decide Germany Can Pay

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HERE are the "Big Three" of the experts on German reparations who have decided Germany can pay. Showing left to right, they are: Owens D. Young, Brigadier General Charles G. Dawes and Sir Reginald McKenna. The first two are from the United States and the last is the leading figure in finance in Great Britain.

GERMANY ABLE TO PAY BILLS, EXPERTS FIND

Report on Economic Snarl Made by Commissions; About Face by Paris Is Suggested.

The report of the experts who have been engaged for the last three months in the task of ascertaining Germany's capacity to pay reparations was handed to the reparation commission last week. The two committees under the chairmanship of General Charles G. Dawes and Reginald McKenna, respectively, have gone deeply into the intricacies of the many problems connected with reparations, and have approached the task "as business men anxious to obtain effective results."

The League of Nations is drawn into the reparations problem by the reports, while an unofficial representative of the United States is slated for an important role in the execution of the experts' plan. An American member of the general board of control for the proposed new gold bank of issue is likely to fill the post of "commissioner."

To Act as Purse Chief.

His duty will be to decide when Germany's capacity to pay has been reached, while the league finance committee will be asked to arbitrate if the commissioner's decisions in applying the "index of prosperity" are disputed by either Germany or the allies.

A business matter bereft of politics is how the experts describe the task they have completed. They interpreted the object of their work as tending to the collection of the debt, rather than to the application of penalties, with a purely economic solution in view.

Recognizing the obligation of Germany to pay and declaring that she has resources with which to pay, the experts insist that if Germany does pay she must have her hands free to exploit her economic resources.

The experts carefully omit in their report mention of the Ruhr, but make it plain that the French and Belgians must satisfy themselves by leaving garrisons in the Ruhr, if they see fit, but taking their hands off the Ruhr and Rhineland railroads and the Ruhr industries.

The first prerequisite to the payment of reparations, the experts assert, is sound money in Germany. They propose to this end the establishment of a new gold bank of issue with 400,000,000 gold marks capital, in the organization of which they make it to the interest and profit of Germany, as well as to the advantage of the allies to co-operate.

Can Raise Amounts.

Germany's production, they say, will enable her to meet her own requirements and raise amounts to apply to reparations as contemplated in the plan. These payments, fixed on a sliding scale, run from 110,000,000 gold marks in 1926 to 2,500,000,000 in 1934.

In order to prevent these payments from injuring Germany's financial stability, an index of prosperity has been fixed, making it possible to judge whether the amounts of the scheduled payments are or are not beyond her capacity.

General Board Provided.

A general board of control, including an American, with allied, neutral and German members, is the experts' solution of the difficult problem of guarantees that Germany will execute the terms of eventual settlement under their plan.

The experts found that plan most likely to satisfy the allies and at the same time prove acceptable to the Germans. One member of the board, with the title of commissioner, will be vested with the important duties of deciding according to an index of prosperity when the payments provided for in the plan may prove too onerous and may threaten to upset German finances.

The index is to be based on German exports and imports, the total budget receipts and expenditures, railroad traffic, the monetary value of the consumption of sugar, tobacco, beer and alcohol by the total population, and the consumption of coal. Percentages will be fixed on the average statistics covering these bases, first for three years, then for six years, the percentage of each of the six groups compared with the base being separately computed and the average of the six percentage results forming the index.

Deficiencies Allowed First.

When the resources exceed the index, supplementary payments on reparations are to be made in proportionate amounts; when the index proves deficient, basic payments shall be made for the period on which the calculations are based, but subsequent supplementary payments shall not become due until allowance has been made for previous deficiencies.

At this point the League of Nations is brought into the plan; any disputed point on the application of the statistics on this index is to be referred to the finance section of the league for arbitration.

Germany's railroads, estimated by the experts to be worth 26,000,000,000 gold marks with a net earning capacity as high as 1,000,000,000 gold marks yearly, were found to be an available means for securing reparation payments and aiding German finances. The experts propose a blanket mortgage of 11,000,000,000 gold marks on the entire German railroad systems, bearing five per cent interest, with one per cent sinking fund annually.

Full Interest Deferred.

The interest and sinking fund on the mortgage, they figure, represent less than three per cent on the entire capitalized value of 26,000,000,000. Full interest will not be required during the period of reorganization, but the payment of 330,000,000 marks will be asked in 1924 and 1925, increasing on a sliding scale to 660,000,000 in 1927 and 1928, which the experts think ought to become normal years.

German industry under the plan is expected to provide 5,000,000,000 gold marks, represented by first

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FARM RELIEF BILL ATTACKED

Congressman Declares Plan Would Destroy Tillers' Energy.

Farmers would be harmed, rather than benefited by enactment of the McNary-Haughen agricultural export bill, Representative Rainey, Democrat, Illinois, said in a letter he addressed to S. H. Thompson, president of the Illinois Agricultural association who had urged him to support the measure.

"There can be no beneficial results to the farmer from this bill," Mr. Rainey stated. "Enacting it into law would be like administering a dose of poison to a dying man. It would quite complete the disaster to which the importunate leadership of the last three years subjected him. The bill cannot be amended to make it any better. It is wrong. Thirty days of its operation would do the farmer more harm than he could recover from in 30 years."

Considering that the bill is "dangerous and unsound in every particular," Mr. Rainey asserted it would create a government department "more important, more far-reaching in its possibilities than all the other departments of this government combined."

He also contended it would enable the meat packers "to completely crush their rivals—the independent butchers and the small packing houses."

12,296 Are Naturalized

Naturalization papers were granted to 12,296 aliens in the United States during February. The labor department, in making public the figures, announced that Italians led the list with 2,349.

Paris Tells Girls to Cover Arms

"Hide your arms, girls, if you want to be chic," is the last word Paris has to say on the subject of fashion.

In the evening it is quite another matter, but madame in the daytime now is wearing sleeves down to her wrists with frills extending to the kunckles. The length of the arm covering is but another indication of the Rue de La Paix's insistence that to be smart one must be fully covered.

Close little hats, gay with flowers or feathers, allow only noses and chins to be visible above the voluminous folds of the increasingly popular scarfs and neck handkerchiefs.

The nether extremities, however, are left to look out for themselves, except by one couturier, who is trying to popularize the "pajama skirt," which is reminiscent of that ancient institution known as the harem.

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Poincare Opposes Trade With Russia

Premier Poincare, asked in the French senate recently by Senator DeMonzie whether France could now resume commercial relations with Russia, said the attitude of France respecting the Soviet government was the same as that of the United States. He declared that France did not concern herself with the interior regime in Russia but was determined to protect the interests of the French holders of Russian bonds and could not sacrifice them to the advantage which a few firms might derive from trading with Russia.

The premier said he had not asked Russia to do more than recognize the principles, regulating relations between states and until those principles were recognized, he could not change his attitude.

Diaz May Aid Rebel Chief in New Revolt

Advices reaching Mexico City state representatives of General Adolofo De La Huerta, rebel leader, and General Felix Diaz reached an agreement recently at Galveston to join forces to continue the revolt against the federal government.

General Diaz, although opposed to the Obregon regime, up to now has taken no part in the revolutionary movement started by De La Huerta.

Threats have been made to the British-owned Mexican Eagle Oil Co. that their wells would be blown up unless they turn over to Jose Moran a large sum of money to finance continuance of the revolution in the Tampico region.

REVENUE BILL NOW FRAMED

Deficit Will Be Made Up by Improved Business, Says Smoot.

The revenue bill as framed by the senate finance committee has cut taxes $50,989,444 below the treasury surplus available for reduction, Chairman Smoot estimated in the committee's report on the bill presented formally to the senate.

This "apparent deficit" for the next fiscal year will be wiped out, Mr. Smoot predicted, by an improvement in business conditions expected to result from placing "these taxes upon an economically sound basis."

The bill was to be taken up for consideration this week. The committee bill provides for a net reduction in annual revenue in comparison with the present law of $434,720,000, as against an estimated cut of $446,000,000 under the measure as it passed the house.

The provision for a 25 per cent reduction in the income taxes of 1923, payable this year, will save taxpayers $232,750,000, the report estimates.

Mr. Smoot detailed the many changes made in the technical administrative provisions as well as in the tax rate schedules.

Provision for increasing revenue collections under the present law are made in only three instances—through the new taxes on radio and mah jong sets and a change in the corporation tax.

The 10 per cent tax on radio sets and parts would net $10,000,000 revenue annually, it was estimated, while the 10 per cent tax on mah jong would bring in 1,000,000 annually.

Increasing the corporation tax of 12½ to 14 per cent would bring in $104,000,000 additional revenue, the report held, while elimination of the special corporation stock tax would cut off $85,000,000. The change would decrease the cost of collection of these taxes, it was said, and make a "more equitable distribution of the burden of taxation."

The net reduction in normal taxes under the committee bill would amount to $95,000,000 and in surtaxes to $200,000,000. The house bill would have provided for a $130,000,000 slash in normal taxes and for only $150,000,000 in surtaxes.

Lausanne Treaty Backed by Commons

The house of commons unanimously passed the second reading of the bill to ratify the treaty of Lausanne. Previously Sir Edward Grigg, Liberal, had withdrawn his proposed amendment providing that the house decline to proceed with the bill unless it was assured that the dominions and India were fully informed of and acquiesced in the liabilities the empire assumed under the guarantee.

Thus the British parliament, in principle ratified the Lausanne treaty, between the Allies and Turkey which former Premier Lloyd George in the course of the debate characterized, as from the British viewpoint, a deplorable treaty, such as might have been signed by a vanquished power.

Los Angeles Plans $10,000,000 Building

Los Angeles may have a $10,000,000 courthouse, says an announcement of the county supervisors that a bond issue for that amount is being considered. The matter probably will be submitted in the form of a bond issue at the May election, it was stated.

The proposed new structure will accommodate 50 civil courts, says Supervisor Jack Bean. Because of the rapid growth of the county and the corresponding increase in civil matters the present facilities are declared inadequate.

Health Aid Planned by U. S. for Navajos

Secretary Work and Indian Commissioner Burke left Washington this week for a tour of the Navajo Indian reservation to survey medical treatment and diseases among the Indians with a view to organizing a medical and nursing service.

DEATH OF GENERAL REVEALS STORY OF BEES ROUTING ARMY

A virtually unknown episode of the World war in which the Germans used bees against the British is revealed by the death in Rome of Brigadier General Aitken.

General Aitken was in command of Indian forces sent to reenforce the small British army operating against a greatly superior German force in East Africa. As Aitken's forces advanced through the dense bush they disturbed wires which the Germans had connected with bee hives. The infuriated bees attacked the invaders in swarms and great numbers of men were stung severely. From one, a Lancashire soldier, more than 100 stings were subsequently extracted.

Despite this the English reached a village where the Germans opened a withering fire from the houses, driving out Aitken's forces. The British casualties numbered 800, including 190 officers.

As a result Aitken was removed from command, but three years ago he was publicly vindicated.

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WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

GERMANY must pay for the war!" That is not the decree of France, of Great Britain, of Belgium, of Italy, or of the United States. It is a declaration of a German, of a German who thought clearly and wrote independently during the war, and has so written since. It is Maximilian Harden who says Germany must pay. He is the man who used to get into trouble with the old military gang during the world conflict for his outspoken, courageous opinions.

Mr. Harden's comment on the Dawes report is favorable to the finding of the experts. He says: "The world owes thanks to the honest and financially experienced men who unselfishly gave a quarter of a year of their valuable time to finding a practicable solution."

The Dawes committee's report seems to be pretty generally well regarded. But will its recommendations be accepted? The outlook is rather encouraging.

NOTWITHSTANDING Mr. Dawes and Mr. Young, the experts who have been digging into European financial affairs, do not represent the United States government officially, their report, which is now in the hands of the Reparations Commission, is practically America's contribution toward the recovery of Europe.

"The McKenna report, which deals with German capital abroad and its availability for reparation payments, simply states the estimated amounts—more than a billion and a half dollars—and suggests there is no better method of attracting it back to Germany than the adoption of the plan outlined by the Dawes committee."

This plan, it has been explained, is not presented for the benefit of one side or the other, nor is it designed primarily to help one government against others. "It is a blueprint for a complicated piece of machinery that may be set up to take care of a huge financial problem growing out of the political situation made by the war. America, as leader in world finance, plays a part inevitable from the first, but long delayed by the exigencies of politics."

THERE IS optimism in Great Britain. London reports that foreign office officials are beginning to feel that the reparations problem is much nearer a settlement than at any time since the armistice.

Germany has advised the British government that she is willing to accept the Dawes plan as the basis for negotiations. An interallied conference is expected shortly.

Premier Ramsay MacDonald, who has his own particular style of diplomacy, is trying to bring the French and British viewpoints nearer harmony.

It would be too much to expect that any plan could possibly be accepted without haggling. Germany is to raise objections to certain phases of the Dawes plan, but there is a feeling in Berlin that it will be accepted eventually.

BRIEFLY, the Dawes plan provides for a gold bank in Germany, with sufficient capital to insure a German currency that can be used by other nations—a currency that can be converted into francs, pounds or dollars, without loss. "The material that will go into the hopper consists of interest-bearing mortgages on German railways and industrial enterprises, pledges of revenues from other sources, such as customs and ordinary taxes."

More than five years have gone by since the armistice was signed. Nothing has been accomplished in all that time toward the settlement of affairs that suffered through the upheaval of war. All efforts were failures before they got fairly started. Occupation of the Ruhr made matters worse, if that were possible, and availed nothing except to show France's military strength, and that at tremendous cost.

MR. HARDEN, the German who says Germany must pay, suggests that the burdens placed on his country, which include the surrender of sovereignty in many respects, are fearfully heavy. Then he gives his countrymen this reminder:

"Perhaps they (the burdens) could have been less heavy if the Berlin government, which in December, 1922, declared itself unable to make any payments of money or wares, had not immediately thereafter been able to finance the Ruhr resistance and an eight months' general strike of huge proportions, to pay for great quantities of coal and metals with foreign currency and nevertheless to stabilize Germany currency without difficulty.

"Through all this the government aroused suspicion that its woeful cries were not justified and that Germany could pay more than it declared it was able to pay."

CONSIDERABLE courage was required for America to undertake the work of solving the problems those directly concerned could not solve for themselves. It was a case of America returning to Europe, though the return was unofficial. Probably that was the better way, the only way there could be any hope of success.

HUGO STINNES, GERMAN MONEY MONARCH, DEAD

Combined Effects of Three Major Operations and Attack of Pneumonia Prove Fatal.

Germany's strong man of industry is gone with the passing of Hugo Stinnes and speculation became rife as to the ultimate effect of his death on the internal situation and in reparation settlement.

Weakened by the effects of three major operations within four weeks, the man who would admit of no defeat in the marts of trade bowed April 10 to the ravages of disease. He was fully conscious to the end and during the day conversed constantly with members of his family gathered at the bedside. It was characteristic of him that even in the final hours he asked for the details of the Dawes report on the reparations problem, and expressed gratification at recognizing what he professed were some of his own ideas among the recommendations made by the experts.

Next to the loss of his leadership over the industrial group which wields such important influence in the determination of German reparation policy, interest conters in the policy to be followed with regard to his manifold business interests, the main details of which were always a matter of personal concern with him, and which he continued to supervise until the last.

Sons Take Reins.

The administration of these interests will devolve on his sons, Edmund and Hugo, Jr., both of whom have been in close touch with their father's enterprises during the last five years. Edmund, the elder of the two, is resident general director of the Stinnes offices in Berlin, while Hugo, Jr., has had charge of his father's shipping interests in Hamburg.

Three major operations had been performed, the first about four weeks ago for gall stones, and it was owing to the impossibility of keeping the patient quiet, surgeons said, that the complications arose, necessitating further operations, the last one on Sunday. It also was reported that pneumonia developed.

Since the grave nature of Herr Stinnes' illness became known to the people of Berlin it had been almost the sole topic of discussion. It far outranged in popular interest the project just published by the experts committees for the settlement of the reparation problem. The far-reaching business enterprises of the man, his great influence among the political leaders, his very eccentricities, had since the wa. taken a strong hold on the German people and his death, though expected, has caused anxious speculation as to who may arise to take his place.

None of Herr Stinnes' immediate business associates would give any intimation as to the extent of his fortune, which in popular fancy has assumed legendary proportions. Stocks in his various enterprises dropped 25 per cent on the bourse when it became known that his recovery was improbable. One of his intimates remarked: "Hugo Stinnes always invested his funds and hated men and money which remained idle."

Germany Loses by Death.

The death of Hugo Stinnes at the very moment the process of disentangling the reparations knot seems about to enter upon its final stages is felt in official quarters and industrial circles as a distinct loss to Germany.

Whatever the popular or official attitude towards his political orientation, or his far flung economic program may have been, there was a widespread impression that Stinnes was pre-eminently qualified to take an active part in the final adjustment of the problems on which the experts committees have rendered an exhaustive verdict.

Herr Stinnes of his own volition and partly at the urging of friends, persistently refused to enter into public discussion of the reparation problems or the French occupation of the Ruhr. He preferred to hold himself in readiness until the moment for ultimate action had arrived. Even during his four years' incumbency of a seat in the reichstag he declined to participate in its debates, and only once during the period he was a member of the economic parliament did the official minutes of that body contain a report of his utterances. That was when he unfolded his program calling for "more production" and abolition of the eight-hour day law, of which he was the unrelenting foe. His own working day averaged 16 hours, and he was uncompromising in declaring that a uniform eight-hour day was viciously inimical to Germany's economic recovery.

The great German industrialist began his career as a young man in his father's coal mine at Muelheim, where he worked with pick and shovel shoulder to shoulder with veteran miners.

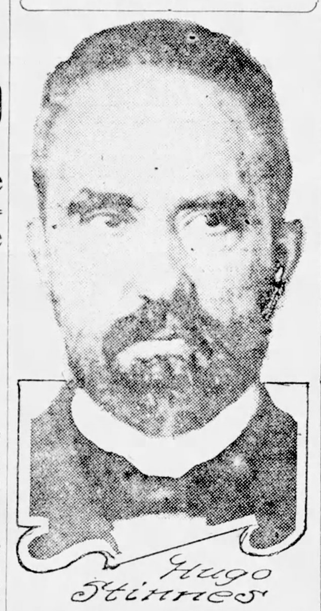
"My Rheumatism is gone—"

"THERE are thousands of you men and women, just like I once was—slaves to rheumatism, muscle pains, joint pains, and horrible stiffness. I had the wrong idea about rheumatism for years. I didn't realize that increasing blood-cells had the effect of completely knocking out rheumatic impurities from the system. That is why I began using S. S. S.! Today I have the strength I used to have years ago! I don't use my crutches any more." S. S. S. makes people talk about themselves the way it builds up their strength. Start S. S. S. today for that rheumatism. You'll feel the difference shortly.

S. S. S. is sold at all good drug stores in two sizes. The larger size is more economical.

S.S.S. The World's Best Blood Medicine

Taken by Death



MEXICO GETS 40 MILLION CREDIT

New York Takes Big End of Loan; No Tight Strings Attached.

Approximately $40,000,000 is to be obtained by the Mexican government through two loans from New York and Philadelphia bankers. This announcement followed the disclosure that Ambassador Warren and Secretary of the Treasury Pani have held a series of conferences regarding the proposed loans.

The ambassador refused to confirm or deny the reports of his conference. Secretary Pani when questioned regarding the stories of a loan to the Mexican government, replied that negotiations of such a nature had taken place. The two loans will be divided in the following way: New York interests will raise $25,000,000 and Philadelphia bankers $15,000,000. The loans will be separate, with differing terms of settlement, but negotiated through the same channel.

The proceeds of the loans will be employed by the Mexican government to pay arrears in the salaries of public employes, to rehabilitate the railroad systems and in public improvements.

The Mexican government is not being asked to grant what is popularly known as a concession, but merely is being asked for privileges which are not exclusive and will result in the development of Mexican resources on an unparalleled scale, particularly regarding agricultural products.

A representative of the Bethlehem Steel Co., who has been negotiating for the purchase of an important iron mining property in the state of Guerrero, said the negotiations had advanced to a stage where the company was trying to obtain the right to build a railroad to the seacoast and build a seaport at Nexpa, a Pacific coast town.

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Antwerp Outstrips Rivals

Official report shows Antwerp, which the Germans captured during the war, has become the greatest port of Continental Europe.

HITLER HOLDS THIRTY SEATS IN PARLIAMENT

Ludendorff Tramps to Beer Hall to Shout in Glee; Entire Country Is Split Politically.

Hard days confront Germany if the recent elections in Bavaria are a criterion of what will happen at the national elections next month.

The elections proved that Germany rapidly is dividing into two camps. The middle parties, basing their campaign on moderation and condemning both the extreme Nationalist fire-eaters and the Communists, lost heavily. This was true even of the hitherto strongly intrenched Bavarian People's party.

Hitler's anti-French, anti-Semitic, anti-Wittelsbach, anti-Socialist, anti-Christian program won 30 seats. The Communists also gained astonishingly, considering that Bavaria is an agricultural country and the united Socialists held their own. It was a victory for the Extremes.

It is possible the new parliament will be unable to form a government from the chaos of a divided people and the same eventuality by no means is out of the question in Germany as a whole.

Goes to Beer Hall Again.

General Ludendorff appeared at the Beer hall, which was the scene of the Nationalist coup in November, and said: "Today's vote is a revenge for the April 1 sentences. The first act of the Nationalists in the new parliament should be to demand the release of Hitler."

Although the elections put the most unstable elements in power, it had one good result from the standpoint of German unity. It demolished, for the time being, the Separatist movement which aims to enthrone Prince Ruprecht of Wittelsbach and esatblish a separate Bavarian state.

Dictator Aims Wrecked.

The referendum recommending establishment of an upper Bavarian house for the election of a state president (who might come to occupy the position of Bavarian dictator) and providing for amendment of the constitution by a two-thirds majority, was defeated, due to opposition by the Nationalists, who saw the measure as Separatist tactics.

The Nationalists have not relinquished the hope of making Bavaria the center of a Pan-German fascist movement.

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Princeton Men Back Confederate Memorial

Education placed its stamp of approval on the giant Stone Mountain memorial project the other day when alumni of Princeton university subscribed a "Founders' Roll" of $1,000 to the massive undertaking. Practically all of the members attending the annual Princeton alumni convention visited Stone Mountain during their stay in Atlanta.

All of them, said Hollins N. Randolph president of Stone Mountain Memorial association, were high in their praise of the undertaking and promised their support. The thousand-dollar subscription was unanimously decided upon on the second day of the convention. Their subscription was made in memory of the Princeton men who gave their lives for the cause of the Confederacy, and the Princeton tablet in Memorial hall will be so inscribed.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

Lines for the major contest on the revenue bill in the senate were drawn definitely last week, by announcement of Democrats of the income tax plan they will propose as a substitute for the Mellon rates placed in the measure by finance committee Republicans.

The Democrats income tax schedule, introduced by Senator Simmons, North Carolina, is a radical departure from the plan of Representative Garner, Democrat, Texas, which was supported by house Democrats and approaches very closely the Longworth compromise rates adopted by the house.

It provides for a maxium surtax of 40 per cent applicable on incomes of more than $500,000. The house maxium rate was 37½ per cent on incomes of more than $200,000. The rate on $200,000 in the Simmons proposal is 38 per cent The maximum rate in the Garner plan was 44 per cent on all incomes of more than $92,000. The committee bill would make the maxium surtax rate 25 per cent on all incomes of more than $100,000.

Carrying an ammendment which would prohibit use of traps and purse seines in streams within a mile of their mouths, the White bill designed to protect Alaskan fisheries was passed by the house.

The election of Sol Bloom, Democrat, as the representative from the 19th district of New York, has been declared legal by the house, which voted 210 to 198 against the recommendation of the elections committee that former Representative Walter M. Chandler, Republican, be given the seat.

Charges of irregularity and fraud in the election were dismissed by the action, which was brought about through another coalition of Democrats and Republican insurgents. The majority of the insurgent group, however, for the first time on an important issue of the kind, voted with the organization Republicans to unseat Bloom.

The bonus bill was taken up by the senate finance committee last week, and it is probable that it soon will be reported substantially as the house passed it.

The bonus bill passed by the house provides for cash payments to veterans not entitled to more than $50 in adjusted service credit, and for 20-year endowment life insurance policies to others.

Sumner Welles, American commissioner of the Dominican Republic was ordered to offer friendly assistance of the United States in an effort to achieve peace in Honduras.

Secretary Wilbur and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt discussed the navy modernization program with the house naval committee.

Companies connected with the radio industry filed denials of unfair competition methods before the federal trade commission.

Japan lodged a bristling protest against proposals in congress to apply further drastic restrictions to Japanese immigration.

Charges of illegal administration of the packers and stockyards act were heard by the house committee on expenditures of the agriculture department.

The White House announced President Coolidge's opposition to large campaign contributions.

A winter wheat crop of 549,415,000 bushels was forecast by the department of agriculture.

Comptroller Dawes urged the house banking committee to revise the national bank act.

The senate confirmed Harlan F. Stone of New York to be attorney general.

The senate passed a bill to prevent monoply of radio communications.

President Coolidge set machinery in motion to co-ordinate foreign service methods in advancing American interests.

Senator Gooding, Republican, Idaho, asked an investigation of charges that he and his friends were favored by the war finance corporation in loans to livestock interests.

Daniel E. Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio, urged a more complete trial of the transportation act before the senate interstate commerce committee.

Chairman Watson of the senate committee investigating the internal revenue bureau introduced a resolution for discharge of the committee.

The committee to investigate the indictment of Senator Wheeler, Democrat, Montana, was appointed with Senator Borah, republican, Idaho, as chairman.

President Coolidge, it was announced, will oppose American battleship conversion to oil burners if it will lead other nations to make similar outlay in naval expenditures.

A house committee heard testimony in regard to Secretary Wallace's administration of the packers and stockyards act.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt outlined to the house naval committee the need for light cruisers and river gun boats.

A group of educators opposed the Reed-Sterling bill for an education department before the house education committee.

Secretary Work's advisory committee recommended sweeping changes in reclamation policies.

A joint resolution proposing a world peace conference was introduced by Senator Pepper, republican Pennsylvania.

President Coolidge in a sharp message to the senate dealing with the internal revenue bureau investigation urged a return to government "in accordance with the usual forms of the law of the land" and senate democrats later replied from the floor.

Secretary Weeks issued a long statement explaining war department procedure in adjusting claims in war time air craft contracts.

A threat to move for discharge of the senate agriculture committee from consideration of the Muscle Shoals question developed in the senate.

Senator Pittman, democrat, Nevada, replied to the Portland speech of Senator Pepper, republican, Pennsylvania, and drew the senate into a political debate.

Witnesses before the senate Daugherty committee were questioned about prohibition enforcement in Illinois, a mail fraud case in Boston, and the Old Hickory Powder case.

The department of agriculture forcast a record sugar crop based on reports of production.

Senator Dill, democrat, Washington, renewed his attack on Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of the navy.

A resolution for investigating Northern Pacific railway land grants was approved by a house committee.

Senator Johnson, republican, California, attacked the gentlemen's agreement with Japan in a senate speech on the immigration bill.

Senator Wheeler, Democrat, Montana, denounced his indictment on the senate floor and the senate ordered an investigation of the case.

Restoration of an excess profits tax was proposed in an amendment to the revenue bill offered by Senator Brookhart, republican, Iowa.

Radio broadcasters before a senate committee supported the Dill bill which would relieve them of paying copyright dues on broadcast music.

Secretaries Wilbur and Hoover advocated before the house naval committee unlimited powers for the president in war-time drafting of economic resources.

Secretary Hoover before a house committe urged investigation by the commerce department to determine what could be accomplished by a readjustment of the freight rate structure.

President Coolidge commuted to one month the sentences of Edward A. Rumely, of New York, and others convicted under war laws.

The mixed claims commission decided Germany was not obligated to compensate for ships destroyed during the war when used for war purposes.

The supreme court held the federal court of Washington state must determine whether state or federal courts have juridiction in the Cronkhite case.

Shippers are entitled only to collect such damages as they are able to show when higher railroad rates are charged on short than on long hauls, the supreme court held.

A dicision by the supreme court held that states cannot compel interstate railroads to join in construction of union stations and cannot compel them to abolish grade crossings.

Brooklyn in Bobfest; 2,000 Sheared Daily

Shears of white-frocked male barbers snicker-snack through knee length tresses of the demure Brooklyn misses at the rate of 2,000 a day. In one department store alone 18 barbers are reported working morning and night to accommodate the rush to bob before Easter.

Easter bonnets are the explanation of the stampede, the experts explaining that the hats this year are so constructed as to sit comfortably only on a head with a minimum of hair.

Girls between 18 and 28 having largely yielded their locks to the barbers, it is the misses and mesdames of 40 and 50 who now make up the patronage of those who work by the sign of the striped pole.

BIG SHENANDOAH TO FLY MAY 1

Repairs Are Going Ahead on Schedule, Says Commandant.

Commander J. H. Klein, Jr., commandant of the naval air station at Lakehurst, says that the repairs to the Shenandoah are expected to be completed on schedule, May 1, and that either on that date or shortly afterward the dirigible will be given its first flight.

It will be flown only in the vicinity of the field on short hops to perfect final adjustments to the controls.

Later on it is expected that Commander Klein will permit flights to large cities nearby. Number six motor, which formerly was behind the control car at the bow, has been removed and henceforth the ship will be propelled by only five power plants. The space left vacant by removal of the motor is to be used for a more powerful radio, which is being constructed especially for the Shenandoah at the navy department laboratories in Washington.

SENATE'S QUIZ RULE REBUKED

Continued From Page One

rights of the senate ought to be maintained at all times. Also the same must be said of the executive departments. But these rights ought not to be used as a subterfuge to cover unwarranted intrusion. It is the duty of the executive to resist such intrusion and to bring to the attention of the senate its serious consequences. That I shall do in this instance.

"Under a procedure of this kind, the constitutional guarantees against unwarranted search and seizure break down, the prohibition against what amounts to a government charge of criminal action without the formal presentment of a grand jury is evaded, the rules of evidence which have been adopted for the protection of the innocent are ignored, the department becomes the victim of vague, unformulated, and indefinite charges, and instead of a government of law we have a government of lawlessness.

"Against the continuance of such a condition I enter my solemn protest and give notice that in my opinion the departments ought not to be required to participate in it. If it is to be continued, if the government is to be thrown into disorder by it, the responsibility for it must rest on those who are undertaking it. It is time that we return to a government under and in accordance with the usual forms of the law of the land.

"The state of the union requires the immediate adoption of such a course."

Mellon's Letter.

Secretary Mellon's letter follows:

"On March 12, 1924, by senate resolution 168, the senate appointed a special committee to investigate the bureau of internal revenue and suggest corrective legislation. Senator Couzens was the moving spirit of the resolution. In urging the appointment of the committee his purpose was ostensibly to obtain information upon which to recommend to the senate constructive reforms in law and in administration.

"With such a purpose I am entirely in accord. From the line of investigation selected by Senator Couzens and by the atmosphere which he has seen fit to inject into the inquiry, it is now obvious that his sole purpose is to vent some personal grievance against me.

"All companies in which I have been interested have been sought out. I have aided in obtaining from them the waiver of their right to privacy and in the delivery of their income tax returns in complete details to the committee. This investigation has disclosed that no company in which I have been interested has received any different or better treatment than any other taxpayer.

"The inquiry, so far as showing that I favored my own interests, has failed completely. Any constructive purpose of the committee has now been abandoned.

"At a meeting of the committee yesterday Senator Couzens carried a resolution against the objection of the two Republican members, empowering Francis J. Heney to assume charge of the investigation and to conduct the examination of witnesses, with the understanding expressly stated in the resolution that neither the committee nor the government pay Heney's compensation. In effect, a private individual is authorized to investigate generally an executive department of the government. This individual is paid by, not the senate or its committee, but Senator Couzens alone.

Wrench in Machine.

"As secretary of the treasury I have charge of the finances of the nation. The treasury touches directly every person, and in the sound conduct of its business affects the industrial life of the United States. Already the present investigation has greatly injured the efficiency of the income tax organization, and the sufferer is not the government, but every taxpayer. Attacks such as these seriously impair the morale of the 60,000 employes of the department throughout the country.

"Government business cannot continue to be conducted under frequent interference by investigations of congress, entirely destructive in their character. If the interposition of private resources be permitted to interfere with the executive administration of government, the machinery of government will cease to function.

"I owe to you and to the people of the United States the duty to see that the treasury conduct efficiently and faithfully the great tasks continuously presented to it, that its integrity be preserved, and that its future be insured. This has been my sole thought as head of this department. When through unnecessary interference the proper exericse of this duty is rendered impossible I must advise you that neither I nor any other man of character can longer take responsibility for the treasury. Government by investigation is not government."

Speed in the sending of cablegrams has been increased from 20 to 50 words a minute by the use of mechanical relay instruments.

Says Bartenders Are Respectable

English bartenders are becoming respectable; in fact many of them lead excellent lives, says the Rev. A. W. Barker, vicar of Mary Magdalene church, London, who has been known as "The Publican's Vicar" since he held a special service for these men on New Year's.

The minister has been criticized severely by temperance workers for the interest he takes in the publicans, but he stands firm. At a service attended by about 200 publicans and barmaids he said that so long as the bartenders were members of a legitimate trade they would continue to receive his ministrations.

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ARCTIC BRAVED IN OIL SEARCH

Explorers Will Face Peril of Unchartered Wastes in Alaskan Dash.

Through the bitter weather of late winter in the Arctic circle and the peril of an unsettled, unknown region, a party of the United States geological survey, headed by Dr. Philip S. Smith, is bound for the remote Colville river basin.

This probably is the most hazardous mission ever undertaken by this branch of the government service. Purpose is to fill in a big blank spot on the map of Alaska, containing 35,000 square miles of unexplored wilderness, and also to determine by minerological tests the scope of an oil-bearing structure known to exist between Point Barrow, on the Arctic coast, and the Colville basin.

According to Gerald FitzGerald, topographical engineer with the party, the barren stretch is uninhabited except along the Arctic shores, where isolated bands of Ekimos eke out a living by beach-combing.

Game and Fuel Lacking.

FitzGerald has penetrated far enough in the direction to learn that game apparently is negligible, except for ptarmigan and an occasional colony of beaver and muskrat. Without timber, the party will be compelled to rely on exposed coal for fuel.

Before leaving, Dr. Smith said he expected to come out of the wilderness by way of the Colville river to the Arctic ocean.

The region to be explored is believed to contain vast deposits of oil. A lake filled with bitumen has been discovered near Point Barrow.

Equipped Like Polar Party.

The expedition was organized with the care of a Polar journey. No surplus was carried, either in men or materials. Dr. Smith contracted with a company to transport his supplies to the headwaters of the Alatna in the Alaskan Rockies. At this point the party is to plunge into the wilderness.

Besides the dozen dog teams, knock-down canoes were taken, to be assembled and used when the streams are free from ice.

ARBUTUS FACES EXTINCTION SOON

Wisconsin Botanist Urges Conservation Law for Flower.

Trailing arbutus, sometimes described as "daintiest gem of nature," faces extinction in the not far distant future because it is too eagerly sought by thousands of wild flower enthusiasts in the early spring, says Professor Walter E. Rogers of the department of botany, Lawrence college, in Appleton, Wis.

Professor Rogers sees a remedy for saving the disappearing arbutus by the enactment of state conservation laws.

Every spring thousands of persons search the north country for trailing arbutus and the inroads made upon the dainty flower, especially by those who make a practice of selling it in the larger cities, are becoming a menace, says the botanist.

"As fair as any, in its contrast of delicate pink and pearl with the dark emerald of its foliage, and exhaling a fragrance thought by many to be unsurpassed, this species seems destined to disappear from the state in the not far distant future," says Prof. Rogers. "It is wild as a hawk and cannot be tamed. It already has disappeared from large sections of the country and probably it cannot now be saved except through enactment of 'game' laws for plants similar to those we have at present for our birds."

ASTHMA

REMEDY sent any sufferer. If it cures send $1.00. If not, don't. Give express office. Write to-day. W. K. Sterline, 631 Ohio Ave., Sidney, O.

HERO OF WAR IS TRAGEDY VICTIM

Wakes From Sleep to Find That He Is Head of Two Families.

A blow on the head that knocked Arthur Whitney, federal prohibition agent of Minnesota, under the wheels of a beer-stealing truck recently, fracturing his skull, knocked him into realization of his real self and turned the pages of his life back five years.

Arthur C. Whitney, overseas 22 months during the World war, gassed three times, mentally twisted, almost was the victim of asphyxia. His life before the last gas attack was blank. Following the war he landed in New York and obtained a job as a federal prohibition agent. There he met a woman known as Mrs. Ann Whitney, from Escanaba, Mich., who lived in St. Paul with him for the last two years.

When Whitney regained consciousness at a local hospital for the first time since the blow, standing beside the bed was Mrs. Luella Whitney, who married him in Grafton, N. D., in 1912, and who bore him two sons.

"Kiss me, Luella," said Whitney. "When are you going to take me home?"

He knew nothing of Ann Whitney, nothing of the baby she is soon to bear, nothing of the almost completed divorce proceeding between himself and Luella, and nothing of how he was hurt.

Whitney had a faint idea that he had been a government dry agent. He asked his wife how the boys were and apparently did not realize the passage of time.

In the first interview she has granted since shortly after Whitney was injured, Luella Whitney stated that she has not yet been legally divorced from Whitney. Proceedings were gone through, she said, but she insisted that under the laws of North Dakota she and Whitney are legally husband and wife.

Mrs. Whitney told of her marriage to the prohibition agent, of her sons, but she refused to discuss the divorce proceedings or what she plans to do. Mrs. Luella Whitney intimates she may consider the past a closed book, effect a reconciliation with her almost divorced husband, "and live happily ever after."

CUBA TO TEACH USEFUL TRADES

Instruction in Farm, Mill and Bank Methods Is Seen as Great Need.

The establishment in Cuba of an institution founded along American lines and designed to teach the younger generation how to be modern farmers, sugar mill engineers and practical bankers and business men, is the object of the Cuban Association of Education, recently organized in Havana.

"Cuba already has too many doctors and lawyers and needs more business men and constructors," Colonel Eugenio Silva, president of the governing board of the association, told the Havana Rotary club, "and we want to make practical men out of our boys. We want to keep in them the fire and spirit of our Spanish blood, and to inculcate the practical things of life that have made the United States such a great country."

Land for the institution has been offered by Milton S. Hershey of Pennsylvania, who owns sugar plantations and mills in Cuba. Colonel Jose M. Tarafa, president of the Northern Railways of Cuba, has promised $50,000, while other donations also have been promised. The association is asking each sugar mill to donate two cents on each sack of sugar produced this season.

The institution also will ground its students in English, to promote a better understanding of Americans.

Since first exhibited by Alexander Graham Bell, there have been 8,041 different patents on the telephone.

Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 204 Davis Avenue, BSC, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

BOYS! GIRLS!

Fine Guaranteed Watch or Beautiful Gold-Filled Bracelet GIVEN FREE for selling 20 packages MENDING TISSUE. 10c each. Also other prizes. Write today. Give name and address.
THE GIFT SHOP, BOX 122, COPAKE, N. Y.

IF YOU HAVE MONEY TO INVEST

Ask us for ABSOLUTELY FREE information concerning exceptional money-making opportunities for small investments, but you must positively tell us how much you MIGHT invest in case you are perfectly satisfied such investments are legitimate and offer absolutely safety with large profits. BUSINESS ENGINEERING CO., 35 Broadway, New York.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

A NEW naval oil policy, designed to safeguard the government against any such leases as those granted under former Secretary Denby has been announced by Secretary Wilbur. He said no leases or contracts will be made without the personal approval of the secretary.

William Bayard Hale, American journalist, and during the earlier years of the Carranza government President Wilson's unofficial representative in Mexico, is dead. He was born in Richmond, Ind., in 1869.

Governor Len Small of Illinois was renominated by the Republicans for governor over Thurlow G. Essington. The contest between Senator Medill McCormick and former Governor Charles S. Deneen for the Republican senatorial nomination, was close, with Deneen leading. An official canvass will be necessary.

P. E. Crowley, senior vice president of the New York Central railroad, has been elected president to succeed the late A. H. Smith, formerly of Toledo.

Francis J. Heney, California lawyer, widely known as a public prosecutor, has been selected to do most of the heavy work of the special senate committee investigating the internal revenue bureau. His fee is to be paid personally by Senator Couzens of Michigan.

Business community of Manila is upset by advices from New York that the Philippines independence bill now being drafted in the lower house of congress at Washington is liable to pass this session, even over the President's veto.

Swollen by hours of rain and melting snows, rivers throughout New England overflowed their banks last week, causing one death, bringing injury to a score of persons and doing property damage estimated at $2,000,000.

Henry Bergheimer, old Swiss watchmaker, who died recently in Washington, left a will in which he cut off without a penny his son and daughter, and bequeathed to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson his entire estate, almost $100,000.

In transmitting last week directly from Paris into the office of the Associated Press in New York, the report of the committee of experts to the reparations commission of about 44,000 words, a feat unparalleled in trans-oceanic communication was accomplished by the Western Union Telegraph Co.

The Greek people Sunday voted for the establishment of a republic. A large majority in the plebiscite favored a republic. King George II was ordered to leave Greece last December and the national assembly on March 25 passed a resolution in favor of the overthrow of the Glucksburg dynasty.

CALVIN COOLIDGE won a sweeping victory in the Michigan presidential primary election, beating Senator Hiram Johnson of California for the Republican nomination. The President also won in the Illinois and Nebraska primaries.

Revolutionary leaders in Merida, Yucatan, have decided to proclaim a republic composed of the states of Yucatan, Campeche and Tabasco, messages received in Vera Cruz, Mexico, last week say.

Pope Pius did not attend the dedicatory ceremony at the Knights of Columbus welfare building in Rome last week, as expected. The sudden decision not to be present was attributed to a report that this might be interpreted as leaving the vatican territory.

Although Michael Murno, a bootblack of Worcester, Mass., has received a $75,000 legacy from an uncle in Argentine, he isn't going to take a vacation and spend a single dime. He says he will try to make the $75,000 a lodestone for another $75,000.

General Pershing was received by President Coolidge last week, and while in the White House presented some of the observations made during his recent European trip.

Additional United States marines have reached Tegucigalpa, Honduras, to reinforce the small detachment guarding the American legation there.

Plans for the largest bridge in the world have been presented to the chief of engineers of the war department. The structure will span the Golden Gate at San Francisco.

A surprise in Cleveland political circles was created recently by a statement that Governor Donahey of Ohio has definitely announced himself in favor of the candidacy of former Governor James M. Cox for the presidency.

The avowed intention of Japan to introduce a bill in the next session of the diet to grant universal manhood suffrage has revived nation-wide interest.

The French ministry of war has approved a new type of machine rifle for the French army. It was designed by a French artillery officer.

The way the prohibition and blue sky laws have been enforced in Ohio was criticized by Attorney General Crabbe in a recent address in Akron.

Russian and German agents are working in this country to split the Methodist Episcopal church on the subject of pacifism, John W. Gorby, vice president of the National Transportation institute, asserted at an American Legion meeting in Ottawa, Ill.

THE Rev. F. Scott McBride of Chicago was elected general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America at a meeting of the national board of directors of the organization last week. He succeeds Dr. P. A. Baker, who died recently.

Complaints have been lodged with the police of Montclair, N. J., against an airplane which appears as funeral services are being conducted for some prominent citizen, gliding silently down and hovering over the bier for a moment, to start away again almost instantly.

A 15-story hotel and church soon will be built around and over the old Calvary Baptist church on West Fifty-seventh street in New York city, while the congregation continue to sit in their seats on Sundays.

J. L. Fallin, production foreman for Pat Marr at the time Marr brought in his first oil well in the Eldorado in Arkansas, testified in Marr's trial on charges of misuse of the mails that he threw oil on the derrick to make it look like the well was a gusher.

Governor Donahey of Ohio has pledged himself to recommend to the general assembly the establishment in Ohio of a home for crippled children. The promise was made to Rotarians in the district conference in Columbus.

Seven sacks of mail were obtained last week by four armed bandits who crowded a U. S. mail truck near the Michigan Central depot in Detroit.

Under the new marriage law enacted by the province of Constantinople, both men and women who wish to marry must submit to medical examination. They must also prove their identity before a magistrate who places a seal upon the arm of every applicant.

King Ferdinand and Queen Marie of Rumania were visiting in Paris last week.

Due to protests received by the British foreign office an inquiry has been undertaken into proposal in the United States to grant preferential rates upon goods shipped in American vessels.

The German state opera recently dismissed the entire chorus ballet of 100 persons who were striking for increased salaries.

King George and Queen Mary of England will give a state ball at Buckingham palace on May 28 in honor of the King and Queen of Italy.

Lieutenant Osborne Wood, son of General Leonard Wood, governor of the Philippines, is now a plain citizen, his resignation from the service becoming effective April 14.

Get the Best for Your Money

Every person is interested in making a safe and profitable investment—this applies to the paper you read just as much as to financial matters.

There are two weekly publications—leaders in their respective fields—that you should have in your home.

The National Stockman and Farmer—devoted to crops, livestock, fruit, poultry, market and the business side of farming. Its aim is, to make poor farmers good and good farmers better.

The Toledo Weekly Blade—a home and farm newspaper that can be made to yield endless service by utilizing its many departments.

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RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

IF TRUSTEES ARE SLOW— Land Values Will Be Low.

Rip Van Winkle took seven [illegible] Went to sleep for 20 years. [illegible] found himself a back [illegible]

[illegible] there Van Winkles are [illegible] township trustees. They go [illegible] without taking seven [illegible]

[illegible] trustees mark time. Do [illegible] years average land [illegible] township went down [illegible] Bad roads much to [illegible] roads cost more than [illegible]

[illegible] are slow, land values [illegible] Take an invoice of [illegible] community and you will often [illegible]

[illegible] to save money. The whole township may lose money. Good roads keep land values at [illegible]

If your township has the dry-rot, get a new board of trustees. Get [illegible] instead of dead ones. [illegible] wizards to this office.

A township without decent roads is like a ship without hands. Farms will be for sale at lower prices than [illegible] was [illegible]

Township trustees are the most important guardians of community welfare. Many of them do not realize the size of their job. No citizen is too big to fill it.

The automobile must be reckoned with. We must wake up to the fact that [illegible] will have good roads or [illegible]

[illegible] road community is [illegible] School and church shrink [illegible] Land values will do the [illegible] tears of toil and wages slip [illegible] while [illegible] trustees sleep.

[illegible] value of land is the biggest and worst tax a farmer can [illegible] He surely paying it in every [illegible] Rip Van Winkle is [illegible] board of trustees.

[illegible] citizens who will co-operate [illegible] commissioners. Who will find out what is going on in the road game. Who will raise hell if [illegible] to not get a square deal from [illegible] and from the state.

The township trustee is the biggest cornerstone in the welfare of rural America today. He is either a blessing or a curse to the farmer. The office is not a petty job. It [illegible] task. Brain work is needed. Leadership is needed. Folk flow [illegible] from must be halted. Deserted country homes are a sure sign of decline and decay, just as surely as are the graft scandals at Washington.

In some states township road officers may not be called trustees, but there will be some officer or officers who have this duty to perform. Get the biggest and best folks on the job. Rip Van Winkles are out of style. Do it now.

SWEET CLOVER AND LIME— Are Good All the Time.

Twin blessings. Sweet clover and lime. They build the soil and help drainage. They increase crop yield and make happy fields.

Things come from everywhere that sweet clover is marching on. It is winning the war against worn-out farms and sour soil. Its best friend is agricultural limestone, the magic stone.

Railroads are helping to carry the message to Garcia. Sweet clover and limestone add train loads of freight to railroad business.

Here is a story we clip from a bulletin which had its birth in a state university. It shows that sweet clover and lime are needed in a great agricultural state like Iowa, where the soil was supposed never to wear out.

Here is the story from the bulletin:

"It is usually necessary to lime before growing sweet clover even where a fair crop of red alsike clover can be grown. This fact should not keep farmers from growing more sweet clover, however, as the value of the crop for pasture and green manuring is such that it is profitable to use limestone in order to grow it.

"A farmer in Woodbury county, Iowa, explains why sweet clover has become an important factor from a soil fertility standpoint in that county in the following statement:

"'Some time ago many of our farms were quite unproductive and a lot of farmers in one section were barely making a living. We were about ready to give up farming when some of the men in the county started to use sweet clover for pastures and as a green manure crop. It was discovered that alfalfa does much better following sweet clover and when seeded following some other crop. We are now feeding more cattle and raising better crops than before we started sweet clover.'"

WHICH ARE BETTER— City or Country Schools.

Do country folks quit the farm and move to town to get better schools for their children? We often hear that this is true.

This brings up the question, "Are city schools better than the rural schools, and if so, why?

Do farm folks fail to measure the full value of education? Do town and city folks over-estimate and overdo school work?

Here is the opinion of a president of a country school board. It shows that he has been thinking about the school questions. Some school board members are elected, sworn in, attend meetings and vote when they have to. They seldom take time to think about the real big things in school work. They do not attend meetings where the biggest problems of education are discussed. Many do not read any educational journal where they could get the news and views of other parts of the country and what other folks are thinking of.

Schools cost so much money and are so important to the welfare of state and nation that we should in no way neglect them or fail to give to them our best thought.

Here is what the president of a rural school board says:

"No greater responsibility is in our modern educational system than that which confronts the members of our country school boards today. With statistics showing almost eight times as many people in the country districts who cannot make intelligent use of the written language as there are in the city districts; with four times as many country children between the ages of 16 and 20 as there are city children who cannot read or write and with the percentage of illiteracy in some of our southern states mounting up to between 20 and 30 per cent, it can readily be seen that in order to bring the education of our rural districts up anywhere near the educational standards of the city, the country school boards face a Herculean task and a grave responsibility.

"There is no question that city parents place a greater value on education than do the average parents of the rural districts. They expect more from their public schools. They are willing to pay more taxes. They are willing to give more time and personal attention to the education of their children than are the parents of the rural children. One reason for this is that up until the last few years the keener competition of city life required greater education than did the life of the country. But that day is over. The time has come when the children of the rural districts must have an education equal to that of their city cousins if they are to be successful in the strenuous battle of life. Competitive brains must be used in the country as well as in the cities and the rural schools must supply education for those brains for the children of the rural districts."

A SHIRKING SHERIFF— Makes Outside Money.

We read of a shirking sheriff. Charges filed against him say that he is in partnership with booze makers and booze sellers.

Great joke. This law enforcing business. Washington appoints prohibition officers. The state appoints a whole crowd and puts scores on the payroll. The county elects a sheriff. The city has a mayor and police force. The township has justice of the peace with constables.

The game goes on just the same. Each crowd blames the other. This sheriff faces impeachment. Evidence indicates that he has been collecting toll from houses of prostitution. Evidence indicates that stills taken from some bootleggers have been sold to other booze makers.

If such charges are true. If the sheriff is getting rich far beyond his salary, he should be put in prison for life. This is one way to cure or punish treason in time of peace. In war we shoot 'em. Mr. and Mrs. Farmer, vote for nobdy this year who will not enforce law.

WE MET LAMB DRESSER— Farmer Teaches Students Trick

Knowing how to dress a 50-pound lamb adds to the price paid to the man who raised the lamb.

On the train we met a farmer who was returning home. He had made a trip to a state agricultural college. There he was more or less a hero. He killed and dressed a lamb. He answered questions and gave instructions to a big bunch of students while he worked.

He dressed the lamb at school as he dressed lambs at home for the market. He had years of experience in growing and marketing baby mutton. He does not like the name of mutton to be applied to baby lamb meat. He has supplied some of the biggest hotels in the country with fancy lambs.

There is a difference in lamb dressing. For instance, a man who thought he knew how to dress lambs prepared one for the fancy market. His lamb sold for $8. This farmer whom we met dressed the same age and weight lamb his way. His lamb sold for $14. There is a lot in satisfying customers.

MILK OR MEDICINE— Old Way and the New.

With a banker we inspected an evaporating milk plant. We were glad to have this privilege. The whole trip was interesting.

The new milk plant was an old brewery made over. Odd change. The beer man had become the milkman. Instead of taking money from the folks he was making a whole community rich. He was happy and mighty enthusiastic about the whole matter.

Evaporated milk is making a big hit. In many places health officers insist on evaporated milk being used. It is absolutely pure and up to standard. Doctors prescribe it for babies and grown-up patients.

All dangerous germs are murdered in the evaporating process. All filth and dirt are taken out. The right percentage of butter fat is insured. Eastern markets pay the price asked for this prime product of a standardized factory.

The Holstein cow is the breed favored by the boss of the evaporating factory. She gives the right quality of milk to fit this particular kind of purpose.

The whole plant and process are a curious collection of machinery, science, collecting, distributing and marketing. The plant is a blessing to 2,000 dairymen.

The banker testified that this plant was a money mill. That it had swelled bank accounts. That it had helped to pay the mortgage on the farm and city home. That it brought many comforts of life to hundreds of families.

A carload of milk in cans shipped every day. Eastern folks, by the thousands, no longer want milk in bottles. Certified and sanctified milk are not in the same class with the evaporated product.

Every year we increase the average amount of milk used by each person. Folks can use 100 gallons of milk, per person, each year and grow strong and healthy.

At present time we average about 50 gallons per year per person. The new way of putting milk on the market makes it safe against disease. The old way of handling milk and dirt has gone. The newer ways are now the fashion and in some places the law.

Yes, farming is a profession. Marketing is a science and an organized business. Mr. and Mrs. Farmer, get in touch with a big milk condensory or an evaporating plant. Either will bring profit.

GREEN LAW A GELDING— Flivver Without Gasoline.

The Green road law in Ohio is a joke. Its intentions are good.

It provides that some day the legislature may vote to give $1,000 or $2,000 to each township for its roads. There are 1,300 townships.

The law was passed, but no money was voted to make it good. If you want this money talk to your candidates for the legislature before they are elected.

Farmers have been taxed for years to pay for new roads for those who live on main highways. Green law is expected to keep by-road farmers in good humor.

The theory is if you can't get a whole loaf, take a crumb. Other states may have a similar plan as this one proposed for Ohio.

SPRAY THE APPLE TREE— A Friend of You and Me.

When I pay 10 cents for one apple the question comes to me, "Why do farmers waste their apple trees?"

In some places fruit stands at railway stations, a western apple, wrapped in tissue paper, sells for 15 cents, and it has many takers at that price.

Farmers fail to spray fruit trees. They do not have the habit. They sadly neglect the tree that would pay them as much profit, for less work, than an acre of wheat pays to them.

The farm orchard goes to waste. After a while the owner goes to town and buys fruit grown 1,000 miles away. Fine business. It is the way many farmers do.

The one-sided farmer gets grouchy and sour much sooner than the many-sided farmer. Too many have depended upon one or two crops to make them happy.

Some farmers, living along a main highway have sold apples to passers-by and averaged from $10 to $15 for each tree. Easier money than cutting or husking corn or making hay, or digging a ditch, or sawing wood, or mining coal, etc.

The old orchard needs a friend.

Now is the time of year to take care of fruit trees. Prune and spray. One sprayer outfit will serve a dozen farms if the farmer knows anything about teamwork.

The old orchard can be restored to youth and vigor.

WANTED—FARM LOAN— On Low Price Land.

We have received a letter from a hill county farmer. He is not in the best of humor. He wants a loan through the Federal Land bank.

The appraisers had looked over his farm. They did not consider that it would safely carry a loan of $20 an acre.

Four years ago the owner bought the farm at $65 an acre. He bought in the boom. Then deflation came. Farm crop prices went down. Land prices followed the crops.

This farm is in the mining section where many coal miners live. They have big families and one dog for each of the children. The dogs have made sheep husbandry unsafe and unprofitable. The miners have votes, and the law-makers and boss politicians are afraid of a solid bunch of ballots on election day.

In this same section are farms for sale and no buyers. The land bank must play safe, or there would soon be no land bank. The farmers are hard hit. After this presidential election the farm and farmers will be in better mood than now.

COUNTY ROAD MEETING— Taxpayers' Cross Roads.

We have attended several county good road meetings. At these places the state, county and township road officials are present.

Rather amusing to see some of the hangers-on around these meetings. They have something to sell. They want the taxpayers' dollar. They often get it. As a rule they give value received.

Road building and road upkeep have become a big business. Some states have state road schools to train officials how to make roads right and how to take care of them and how to get a dollar's worth of road for a money dollar.

The agent is there to sell road machinery, road material, road sewer pipe, road surfacing material and to get acquainted with the men who have the right to sign orders and spend the public money.

At some of these county road meetings practical questions are discussed and much information given to township trustees and road superintendents. The township officials have a chance to talk with the county officers about a county road program, and by so doing find out when their township will receive some attention.

Too often these road officers permit some outsiders to do the most of the talking. This is a big mistake. They ought to have a regular round-table talkfest and tell their own views, troubles and experiences. This will make them bigger and better road men.

There ought to be one big day in the year in each county dedicated to the good road cause. The public should attend. Every citizen who pays taxes should insist on such a good roads day.

FEATHERS LET LOOSE— In Poultry Dressing Plant.

Picking the chicken used to be one of our boyhood jobs when Sunday or company came. Wringing or cutting off the head was part of the program. Then the hot water bath and picking the feathers.

In many homes the same rule is in force today. Chicken has long had to be the goat when visitors came or parties and picnics were held.

Recently we were invited to inspect a poultry dressing plant. Everything done by system and machinery. The fowls are fed upon special food for a week before the slaughter. Many eastern markets demand special service in this line. This feeding is done after the chickens reach the slaughter house.

The chicken's throat is cut to cause the bleeding. Then a sharp instrument pierces the head and reaches a certain nerve. When this nerve is reached the feathers let go. Queer, is it not? There is no scalding and old-time picking done in this plant.

After the nerve is touched it is an easy matter to strip the feathers. A carload is shipped daily. Good prices paid. Farmers for 25 miles around or more, grow chickens for this plant. They make good wages at the game.

But few folks realize the size and magnitude of the poultry business in our country. Train loads move every day. Tons of chicken meat are consumed every hour.

In our day we were glad to sell a chicken for a quarter. The poultry huckster would call and bargain for mother's chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. He would fix a date, when we would close the coop or pen at night and have them prisoners when he called with his wagon.

Five, six or seven cents a pound was the usual price he paid. Maybe the turkey sold for 10 cents per pound. It is doubtful whether those prices will ever come again.

Chicken is a choice morsel. It is the fashion if you travel around the world. Other fowl meat is also on the select list, but seldom is as popular as chicken and chicken gravy.

On the train and in big restaurants we find a half chicken listed at $1 and sometimes more. At that rate it has many takers. Turkey is more aristocratic and may bring a higher toll.

A poultry dressing plant within 50 miles of your farm will be a profit mill to you if you learn the game of growing good birds and breeds. Talk to your county agent. Chicken growing, as a rule, is prosperity. Do it now.

DO YOU EAT TOO MUCH— Then Ills Will Be Yours.

A greedy man ate a peck of pigs' feet. Then he was seized with cramps and bellyache. The doctor came and gave him a big dose of footease. He got better at once.

Talk to any doctor and he will testify that most of us eat too much and too rapidly. We dig graves with teeth.

We dislike to have aches and pains, but we lack in will power to control our appetite. Then we become more or less a nuisance and kick about everybody and everything.

Sometimes we go to seed on certain kinds of food. We overdose ourselves with that particular thing. Then we are all right but the world is all wrong.

On every well organized farm the animals get a balanced ration food. The feed lot may be more in line with health than is our own meal ticket. Man and wife are partners in this.

Eating right things rightly will free us of aches, ills and pains more surely than will pills and powders. Do it now.

Headache is the stomach kicking on the treatment you give to it. Overdose of food never makes you glad.

WHICH, DAIRY OR WHEAT— Rich or Poor Program?

A man tells the story of how wheat farming, year after year, made worn-out soil and fields in the state of Minnesota.

Continual cropping will reduce the richest soil. It needs a change and vacation, same as folks. We get tired of hearing one tune all the time, no matter how much melody it may have.

These Minnesota wheat farmers so reduced their soil in many places to a point where the yield was little more than 10 bushels to the acre. Then there was but little or no profit.

Then the dairy cow came as soil salvation. Sweet clover and agricultural limestone did team-work. The dairy cow, rightly used, always fattens soil and pocketbooks.

This story is a lesson for many communities. Too many farmers have been soil robbers instead of being soil builders. They have used and abused the farm by grain cropping year after year. Every farmer should let the cow be his friend. Do it now. Minnesota will be rich again. Thanks to black and white Bossie.

CLEAN UP THE YARD— It's Spring Job.

Queer how much trash and how many things will accumulate in the yard during the winter season. If you don't believe this just go out and look around. You can see the truth yourself.

Rake and scrape. Hoe and haul. Plow and plant. Flowers and showers. April is resurrection month. Be dressed up before May day.

Front yard and back lot need the cleaning. If in town give the alley what it needs. It is often a waste basket for trash and truck. If in the country clean house and clean the rest of the plant. Let the chickens and the live stock know that it's spring time by your watch.

Paint and whitewash. Make the picture bright around your home. Cheer up the old place and it will do the same for you. If you do it the neighbors will do it too. It's contagious, like the measles. Do it now.

ROAD BOND ISSUE— In Blue Grass State.

A big bond issue is proposed in Kentucky. Seventy-five million dollars. This is a big debt load to carry. The interest on these bonds will be more than $3,000,000 per year.

Fifty million will be for road improvement if the people vote for this bond issue. The legislature has approved same and referred the matter to the ballot box.

Many million pounds of tobacco will have to be grown to pay this debt and the interest load it carries. Tobacco is the big cash crop in Kentucky. The price paid for tobacco is not likely to be overly good for the next year or two.

When a good price is paid for dark or burley tobacco, then there usually follows a year or two of over-production and low prices. There is a lot of the 1922 crop still in storage.

Good roads will be a blessing to Kentucky. The question that Blue Grass folks will debate is whether it will not be cheaper to pay as they build the roads and not go in debt and pay millions in interest. The bondholder is always more happy than the bond giver in any state.

Does this one fit you?

OATS AND TIMOTHY— Eat Up the Farm.

Boarder crops or feeder crops. Which do you grow? Crops are just like folks. Some are workers and pay their way. Others loaf and get by any old way.

Oats and timothy crops are big boarders. They take from the soil a lot more than they give to it. Yet, year after year, many farmers grow these two crops and run down their farm.

Soy beans will give both a hay and a grain. This bean crop gives to the farm instead of taking soil fertility away. This bean is a farm blessing and not a robber.

Mr. Farmer, quit being one-sided. Get out of the rut. Better investigate. Find the crop that will be a friend to you and to your farm and soil. Put your left foot in your left trouser leg first, some morning, and if the world does not come to an end before night, it will be safe for you to grow soy beans instead of oats and timothy. Do it now.

Stage dancing is generally regarded as a rather strenuous vocation for women, but statistics show that women who follow such a career are usually long lived.

PRESENT PROBLEMS AND PAST POWER

The International Sunday School Lesson for April 20 Is, "The Risen Christ"— Mark 16:1-9.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

A SOLID week of travel, with little time for books but much contact with life, has been the special preparation for the writing of this lesson. And it has been a real preparation; for, in varied form, I have been confronted daily by the question to which the Resurrection is the only answer. More than once, too, in the past six days, I have met men who themselves embodied this answer.

Everywhere one goes nowadays one meets men who are perturbed. There is a weight on the public mind. The sense of something wrong with the world is burdening many who are not accustomed to worrying about social or moral problems. Even the drummers on the trains show the strain. Business men grow grave as they talk of the times. Editors naturally are concerned professionally, but there is a personal note in the current talk of tendencies. Churchmen are, of course, openly anxious, and yet strangely bewildered.

In a hundred forms the Big Question shapes itself: "Something is fundamentally wrong with things; how are we going to right it?" Specifications of the problem range all the way from the Washington scandals to the shallow sophistication of flappers; from the ominous uncertainties of international affairs to the light-mindedness and inefficiency of modern youths in business. In the leisurely talk of fellow travelers, the conclusion is general that it is the existing state of mind that is at faut; as the Japanese happily phrase all their social ferment, "dangerous thoughts." Nobody can probe very deeply into present perplexities without striking evidence that they are fundamentally mental and moral, and the consequence of the character if individuals.

Bringing Easter Down to Date.

One curious development in public thinking of late, so far as I am able to sense it, is the apparent consciousness of the inadequacy of many widely-advertised quick cures for social ills. Notions which a year ago were noisily proclaimed as sure and swift remedies for all that ails the body politic, have suddenly been dropped into the classification of quackery. The parlor bolshevik is being silenced by the very gravity of conditions that confront him. Class-conscious peremptoriness is losing its strident insistence. Political claptrap is being rebuked on every hand. The world is too critically ill for treatment by Doctors Buncombe and Bitterness.

Nothing short of that which Easter represents can avail in this hour of deep need. The sickness in the state and in the church and in society can only be cured by a new infusion of power—of Life that is divinely vital. What the Bible calls "The Power of His Resurrection" must be drawn upon in this emergency. For it is not reform, but resurrection, that the world needs today; a brand-new life, divine in origin and quality, must pulse through the heart of humanity ere it can be restored to health. An Easter is clearly due in our world.

The Overturning News.

While an observer would scarcely imagine it, as he listens to the clack and clatter of controversy in the churches today, yet the truth is that Christianity's one supreme gift to mankind is the Resurrection— as a historical fact and as a continuing experience. We have got as far as we now are in Christian civilization by means of a greater force than the words of Jesus or the example of Jesus; though both of these have been powerful. It is the tremendous truth of the Resurrection — the greatest news ever proclaimed— that accounts for the Christian church. Jesus rose from the dead; and He gives to all who follow Him the power to rise into a new kind of life that is already eternal. In stupendous speech, He pledges His own risen life as a guarantee that the Christian may have present power as well as future immortality. As He broke the shackles of the material grave and of physical death, so all who come after Him are enabled to triumph over the cerements and circumstances of evil.

Men do not have to be bad; even the worst may become good; and both the will and the power to do are supplied. That is the overturning and exalting truth of the Resurrection. Christ's victory is shared by His whole church. Limitless possibilities of life are inherited by all who link themselves with the Risen Christ. The New Testament Epistles and Revelations are simply a restatement of the truth that every Christian is expected to share in the newness and liberty and holiness of the Resurrection. "If ye then be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above."

Timely Transformations.

There is adequate power in the Resurrection to clean up the world; and to make over all of life. All who have traveled widely in mission lands will testify that they have seen individual instances of the Resurrection Life at work—Japanese made candid and sincere; Koreans made clean and spiritual; Chinese made brave and unselfish; Armenians made truthful and reliable; Indians made self-respecting and upstanding; Africans made clean-minded and industrious — all the outstanding natural traits transformed by the power of the Gospel. There is life, new life, overcoming life, for the actual experience of the here and now, in the truth of the Resurrection.

So the Resurrection is not a teaching to be argued about; but a life to be demonstrated. There is nothing so unanswerable as a character.

Once we get into public life men of Christian quality; men made new by the risen Christ we shall have no more yielding to the temptations of office. The shortest cut to a making over of public affairs would be a nation-wide revival of the religion that roots in the Resurrection.

Eyes That See.

This lession for Easter is offered by the International committee as a substitute for the one in historical sequence upon Elisha, teacher and statesman. The incident in the latter's mission that is selected for special study is the opening of the eyes of Elisha's servant to behold the heavenly hosts of Jehovah. The young man in panic and fear, had been able to see only the might of the engirding enemy; quite as multitudes today can discern only evil in our times.

So the two lessons become one in this truth of spiritual vision. Pity the carnal-minded who cannot see all the beautiful impulses and ministry and character on every hand which derive from the Resurrection. As I travel I find grave perturbation prevalent concerning the world's ills; but I also meet a glorious host of men and women—Sunday school teachers, preachers, humble Christians in all walks—who are living for the service of mankind and for the glory of God.

It seemed as if everywhere I went recently in the Middle West and in the South, I found communities busy over revival meetings. I never knew Y. M. C. A.'s to be so active; and the ever-increasing ministry of the Y. W. C. A. is manifest everywhere. In Columbus I stumbled upon a meeting of men from all parts of Ohio bent upon foreign Christian service. In Pittsburgh, the county Sunday school office was overcrowded with workers busy about local and general kingdom business. In Indianapolis, I found a daily newspaper editor and his pastor in conference. Friends in Memphis were hustling about a community welfare campaign and a forthcoming series of revival meetings.

In a word, the Resurrection enterprise is an on-going concern. We need eyes to see these tireless spiritual forces. Personally, nothing heartens me more than the knowledge that week after week, in the United States and Canada alone, more than a million men and women are selflessly serving in the Sunday schools—serving our times, and serving eternity; helping to make Easter a present power in the lives of boys and girls.

Easter is a time for eyes that see; for a fresh vision of spiritual forces ever operative; for a clear conception of the truth of Christian triumph over death, and of divine enabling for the living of life on the Resurrection level.

U. S. PARK URGED FOR ISLE ROYAL

Lake Land Made American by Franklin's Foresight in Treaty of Paris.

Should Isle Royal become an American national park, in accordance with proposals now before the government, American citizens can deliver their thanks to Benjamin Franklin.

"No matter which of the two romantic stories of Isle Royal's cession to the United States is true, the pioneer printer, and philosopher had his finger in it when the Treaty of Paris was drawn in 1783," says a bulletin of the National Geographic society. "Although the international boundary runs straight up the middle of the Great Lakes, when it reaches the middle of Lake Superior it jumps way over to the Canadian shore to give the United States Isle Royal. The stories explain the line's irregular conduct.

"The canny Franklin, according to one account, learned from the French that copper had been found on Isle Royal. Although in the 18th century diplomats had not learned to fit boundary lines to mineral deposits, Franklin's interest in electricity prompted him to insist that this copper island be given to the United States.

Gift of Great Ore Field.

"Look on the map of Lake Superior again and you will see that the American line does not leave the lake at the tip end, but at the Pigeon river, not far from Isle Royal. When the United States was given the island, the story goes, the boundary makers were impelled to change the boundary from the St. Louis river, on which Duluth is located, to the Pigeon river. This change gave to the United States one of the greatest iron deposits in the world, the Mesaba field, which otherwise would have gone in part, at least, to Canada. Unwittingly Franklin helped to make the United States the foremost steel producing nation in the World.

"The other story is that the early explorers who still were hunting for the 'Western sea' made their portages through the Pigeon river to the Lake of the Woods, which was the focus point of the early Virginia grant. Following the explorers, traders used the Pigeon river on their voyages to the interior. Therefore, it was only natural on the part of the boundary makers to follow the canoe travel route which led between Isle Royal and Canada. The latter story is more plausible, but the first is almost too good not to be true.

Wheat, Iron Route Center.

"A great part of the world's wheat from the Red River valley leaves Fort William and Port Arthur going down the lake on the north side of Isle Royal, while a never-ending parade of iron-ore boats moves past the southern shore when the ice is out. However, the island itself is almost as innocent of civilization as in the days trappers paddled past it.

"A large part of Isle Royal has been bought up by the state of Michigan, which has signified its intension of donating the park to the national government if it is decided to incorporate it in the national park system. In addition to the main island, which has 48 inland lakes, there are 160 smaller islands off shore. These vary in size from one acre to 320 acres. Isle Royal is 30 miles from Fort William, 160 miles from Duluth, and 250 miles from Sault St. Marie."

South America to See German Floating Fair

A German floating fair will sail in July to make a tour of the ports of South America. The fair will be installed on the steamer Hermaita Theresia. Representatives of the firms which are participating will accompany the ship and endeavor to restore business relations severed by the war.

Czechoslovakian, German, Austrian and Hungarian firms will be included among the exhibitors.

GERMANY ABLE TO PAY HER BILLS, ECONOMIC EXPERTS FIND

Continued From Page One

mortgage bonds bearing the same rate of interest as the railroad bonds. This amount, the experts explain, is less than the total debt of the industrial undertakings in Germany before the war.

The interest on the bonds will be paid on a progressive scale, beginning the second year with two and a half per cent; five per cent the third year and five per cent, plus one per cent sinking fund, the fourth year. In the event of default in the payment of the interest on the sinking fund or principal on either railroads or industrial bonds provision is made for the recovery of the deficiency from the German government through the commissioner of controlled revenues.

To Increase Yearly.

Summarizing the proceeds from all the provisions in the plan for treaty payments, the experts estimate that they will produce 1,000,000,000 gold marks the first year, 1,220,000,000 the second year, 1,450,000,000 the third year, 2,000,000,000 the fourth year and 2,500,000,000, the maximum payment to be required from Germany annually, the fifth year, and thereafter.

Reginald McKenna and his colleagues on the second committee find that the Germans have six and three-quarters billion gold marks abroad and that all this sum represents purchases of paper marks at a dead loss by a million of foreigners. These estimates were made on a mass of details and specific information which the experts regard as reliable. They find that, in addition to these assets abroad, there is in Germany foreign money approximately to the amount of 1,200,000,000 gold marks, while foreigners own in Germany property to the amount of 1,500,000,000 gold marks, which is subject to special taxation and consequently ought to be taken into account in an estimate of Germany's resources.

Stable Basis for Money.

As to how German capital abroad may be attracted back to Germany, the experts believe the only way is to eliminate the causes of the exodus, that is, to give German money a stable basis of value and make it to Germany's interest to pay her obligations. The only intermediate measure that promises results, in their opinion, is to grant amnesty for a limited time from the penalties imposed for the export of capital and to give special inducements for subscriptions to German loans in foreign currency.

Germany needs help from abroad to the extent of 800,000,000 gold marks, partly to capitalize the new gold bank of issue and partly to meet expenditures during the period required for her to balance her budget. The experts say that extension of this help, together with the share the German treasury will have in interest on the railroad and industrial mortgages, will give Germany an incentive to accept the plan and carry it out.

Must Pay to Limit.

The idea that surplus revenue alone can be applied to the payment of Germany's foreign debts is rejected by the experts. Payments, they say, ought to be made to her taxable capacity, and any deficiencies in resources from morigages must be made up from taxation. It is a simple principle of justice, they point out, as contemplated in the treaty, that the German people should be taxed at least as heavily as the peoples of the allied countries and the only limitations should be that of practicability.

The experts make a distinction between the amount of money that Germany can raise for the reparations account and the amount that can be transferred to foreign countries. Currency and budget instability might result from overstraining her capacity for making payments abroad. Reparations, however, they contend may properly be included in the budget. The index of prosperity as interpreted and applied by the "commissioner" is to be relied on to arrive at a proper balance.

Railroads in Good Shape.

The experts found that Germany had been spending without stint on complete installation of her railroad system, which has been brought to a point of efficiency unknown before the war. The transportation system and industries generally are provided with most modern appliances, and ports and terminals have been extended and improved, furnishing excellent sources of revenue and an adequate pledge, along with monopolies, for the payment of reparations.

With respect to the military aspects of sanctions and guarantees, the Dawes report says: "If political guarantees and penalties intended to ensure execution of the plan proposed are considered desirable they fall outside the committee's jurisdiction. Questions of military occupation also are not within our terms of reference. It, however, is our duty to point out clearly that our forecasts are based on the assumption that economic activity will be unhampered and unaffected by any foreign organization other than the controls herein provided.

Change Anticipated.

"Consequently our plan is based upon the assumption that existing measures, insofar as they hamper that activity will be withdrawn or sufficiently modified so soon as Germany has put into execution the plan recommended."

In agreement with the railway experts the committee recommends the conversion of the German railways into a joint stock company, adding: "It is not our intention thus to deprive Germany of the administration of her railways in favor of the allies. On the contrary, our plan demands only a modest return on the capital cost, and so long as this return is forthcoming we do not anticipate any interference in the German management of the undertaking."

The railways are to be managed by a board of 18 directors, of whom nine will be chosen by the German government and the private holders of preference shares, and the other nine will be named by the trustee of the bonds to be issued amounting to 11,000,000,000 gold marks, five of whom may be Germans. The chairman of the board and the general manager of the railways will be German.

Five Billion Marks Asked.

Regarding contributions from the various German industries, the report says: "The committee has been impressed with the fairness and desirability of requiring as a contribution to reparations payments from German industry a sum of not less than 5,000,000,000 gold marks, to be represented by first mortgage bonds bearing 5 per cent interest and 1 per cent sinking fund per annum."

It is pointed out that the industrial concerns have profited in many ways through the depreciated currency, such as the long delayed payment of taxes by subsidies granted and advances made by the German government and by the depreciation of emergency money which they issued. Notwithstanding some losses incurred by these industrial concerns, the committee feels that the burden imposed by the plan is not too great for them to bear.

The provision contemplated by the committee for treaty payments is as follows: "Budget moratorium period: First year from foreign loan and part interest (200,000,000) on railway bonds, a total of 1,000,000,000 gold marks. Second year, from interest on railway bonds (including 13,000,000 balance from first year) and interest on industrial debentures and budget contribution, including the sale of railway shares, a total of 1,120,000,000 gold marks.

Near 2 Billions in Fourth Year.

"Transition period: Third year, from interest on railway bonds and industrial debentures, from transport tax and from budget, a total of 1,200,000,000 gold marks, subject to contingent addition or reduction not exceeding 250,000,000 gold marks. Fourth year, from interest on railway bonds and industrial debentures, from transport tax and from budget, a total of 1,750,000,000 gold marks, subject to contingent addition or reduction not exceeding 250,000,000 gold marks.

"Standard year: Fifth year, from interest on railway bonds and industrial debentures, from transport tax and from budget, a total of 2,500,000,000 gold marks."

Would Assure Payments.

With a view to making certain that not only does Germany meet her payments, but that the possible surplus is actually established, the report says: "We are convinced that some kind of co-ordinated policy with regard to the exchange lies at the root of the reparation problem and is essential to any practical scheme in obtaining the maximum sums from Germany for the benefit of the allies.

"The greater the extent to which payment may be rendered automatic and a matter of habit, and be independent of a fluctuating political attitude towards reparations the less will be the friction and the greater will be the real stability of the German budget. In the last resort the best security is the interest of the German government and people to accept in good faith a burden which the world is satisfied will be within their capacity and to liquidate as speedily as possible a burden which is and should be onerous."

Sled Outpaces Stork in Mount Snow Race

Old Man Stork was outdone in a race in Colorado Springs, Colo., when a hastily constructed sled sped down Mount Manitou, close by Pike's Peak, with Mrs. O. Robertson, wife of the keeper of a forestry reserve experiment station high up on the mountain, and beat the bird to a hospital.

With the famous bird fluttering just overheard, and the mountain trail blocked with snow, Robertson and J. A. Gibbs, another forest ranger, quickly fashioned a boxsled. Piling the improvised ambulance with quilts and furs, they made Mrs. Robertson comfortable. Harnessing themselves to the sled, the two men zigzagged down the mountainside, with their strange equipage, in a temperature of 10 degrees below zero, reaching the hospital before the stork arrived.

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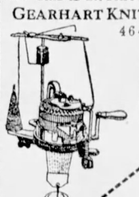

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We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1924

Uncle Andy Mellon was not as vulnerable as expected.

Finding suitable presidential timber is going to be a knotty problem for the Democrats.

There is no such thing as an overproduction of kindness.

Lima Beane says the weak stomach has no business in politics.

A politician is a man who thinks he is what this country needs.

If nobody worked more than congress this nation would go to destruction in less than 12 months.

People have more worries since going into debt was made easy.

As a rule importunity knocks oftener than opportunity.

"They are making an alcoholic beverage out of bananas." Eventually they'll get around to leather and men will be drinking their old shoes

For purposes of living, hope is next in importance to breathing.

Dairymen say it is possible to get out of a cow what is put into her. There you have the difference between a cow and a slot machine.

Add drinking invitations: "Have a funeral on me."

Surgeons claim they can iron out facial wrinkles. But can they replace them with pink dimples?

Our notion of an over-confident third party man is the one who expects to see the two old parties buried in the same grave.

Dr. Brady says that, "for all practical purposes," man has two stomachs We are glad he didn't say "for all aching prposes."

Since Mr. Coolidge has asked congress to go to work it wouldn't surprise the public to hear that a legislative committee had been appointed to ask him how he got that way.

"Don't read a book simply because it is a best seller," says the editor of the Methodist Review. We should say not. Often the best sellers are the worst smellers.

If it were not the style she would look like a freak with it bobbed.

Regret is spontaneous. A thorough case of it can be developed in 30 seconds.

If you feel that way all over and don't know what is the matter it is probably the grip.

When one tire wears out all that is necessary is to get a new one. When one shoe wears out two new shoes must be purchased.

Let's not be mean and narrow. If the communists can make a saint of the late Lenine there is something in communism.

We fancy Mr. Coolidge likes the quiet way in which Michigan has come out for him.

One way to get old fast is to think constantly of getting old.

It is said the isotrope "is infinitely more infinitesimal than the atom." That'll make the atom feel big."

Going to the devil is down grade all the way.

Charles Bendell, Detroit, who is 106 years of age, smokes 10 big black cigars a day. Probably feels too young to begin on cigarets.

By the time a man has learned to keep his mouth shut he is called a fogy, back number or an old fool, when he does say anything.

There were giants in congress in the days before the primaries.

Some men don't seem to appreciate freedom until they are on the inside of prison looking out.

"Henry Ford made his railroad pay last year." Henry Ford's railroad had all the patronage Henry Ford could give it, and that was considerable. It was his favorite road.

"Laugh and grow fat" may be either good or poor advice for girls. But if their ancestors were fat it isn't necessary to laugh.

As a candidate for president Mr. Bryan would have the advantage of being accustomed to defeat.

There is the story of another woman who says she shot her husband because she loved him .There have been several tragedies like that since Cupid learned how to use an automatic.

Parent training is hard for the children. There are so many prejudices that have to be destroyed.

Dr. Frank Crane says no one is smart enough to be a consistent liar. Perhaps not, but we like to think Dr. Crane has never tried it.

This is a great country. Note the vast political difference between Wisconsin and Michigan.

Not much attention is paid to vice presidential possibilities in advance of the convention, the better plan being to take 'em unawares.

Cowcatchers were not invented to catch automobiles.

"De la Huerta denies the report of his death." Leading Mexican revolutionists are that way. There was Villa, he denied all reports of his death except one.

We suppose much of the chattering among the English sparrows is no more or less than criticism of the singing of the songbirds.

We can remember when children were asked to rise and sing "I want to be an angel," when they didn't want to be anything of the kind.

Self-Investigation

Now one of the special, or extra special, senate investigating committees has turned up the fact that the postoffice department has been dilatory in prosecuting mail fraud cases in Texas.

Well, if the probers, examiners, investigators and inquisitors are going to look into the matter of governmental dawdling and loitering they have their job cut out for them. They cannot stop with the law business of the postoffice department. They must find out why the average federal building is completed about four years after the official date for the finishing of the task. They must discover why the checking up of figures in the income tax returns has not yet got past the year 1920. No report on this subject will be well rounded out unless it carries an explanation of the reason why a bill upon which senators and representatives are pretty well agreed creeps through congress like a family of mud turtles engaged in moving into the next township.

When the United States government took over the management of the railroads—for the purpose, it said, of hurrying them up—all trains slowed up as if every signal had been set against them. The arrival of a passenger train on time became a matter of news, worthy of a place beside the account of doings on the battle front in France. It was told of a conductor of a southern train, asked by an anxious passenger if the delays might not cause the missing of connections, that he answered, "This yere's Uncle Sam's train now. We gits to our destination when we gets there. It's six months since I paid any attention to the minute hand on my watch."

The way the government ran the railroads during the war typifies the way the government runs its legitimate business. It always has procrastinated. It always has taken the flow of molasses in zero weather as its ideal in the matter of motion. When you walk through the corridors of a department at Washington and glance into the doors you are impressed by the large number of couches making up the equipment of furniture. Naturally tired people need couches. And inertness is one of the most tiresome jobs in the world when you work at it.

This latest phase of investigation reminds a person of the occasion when "Fingy" Connors entered the newspaper business. He ordered the managing editor to fire his staff. It was done. "Now fire yourself," commanded "Fingy." The investigators have investigated everything from petroleum to peanut politics. Now, at last, they are getting around to the point of investigating themselves.

Belligerent Pacifists

Senator LaFollette's platform calls for a further curtailment of the appropriations of the army and the navy and for popular referendums upon declarations of war while, at the same time, it calls for action to collect the interest on the $11,000,000,000 of foreign loans and for an aggressive foreign policy to obtain a revision of the Versailles treaty "in accordance with the terms of the armistice."

This is not an unusual combination of pacifism and national bumptiousness. Many of our pacifists hold up military helplessness as an ideal and shake their fists at such countries that have policies, speech, manners and customs which do not please them. They cry out for peace and invite wars.

Senator LaFollette's career has been militant since first he felt the sting of the presidential bee. He soulders his way into trouble as a Prussian officer used to shoulder private citizens off the sidewalk. Politically, he corresponds to the Von Hindenburgs and Von Ludendorffs of Europe. Logically, he should be for universal military training, gas warfare and myriads of aerial bombers. For if his foreign policies were to be put into operation half of the young citizenry of the country ought to be in arms, half of the industries ought to be manufacturing tear shells and liquid fire. A nation, if it is to be insulting and aggressive, must have guns and gunpowder to back up its demands. No weaponless nation can tell another nation to jump through a hoop.

The senator's planks are inconsistent, but the senator himself is consistent in his pacifism, that is, he is like most of the other pacifists. They care little about their own country's safety. They prefer their blind and foolish principles, since they are the authors of them, to the welfare of their nation. It is one of the multitudinous forms of egotism. Happily, they are not in power or likely ever to be. Were the calamity possible in these times we would read in one column of the newspapers that ships and shipyards had been ordered scrapped and in another column that Japan, for instance, had been informed the presence of her nationals in California was offensive and no longer to be tolerated.

Business and Politics

The preparations for the national campaign and the investigations of corruption, real and imaginary, have made many people wonder what effect politics would have on business this year.

So far as noise and confusion are concerned, probably the elections of 1924 will come very near to paralleling the campaign of 1896. Mr. Bryan was pleading for a currency scheme which few people understood and hundreds of thousands of people believed would serve as the introduction to the millennium. It seems likely this year that the game will be to draw a line between progressivism and conservatism though so-called progressives have their conservative policies and every conservative finds himself somewhere in sympathy with progressive suggestions. The Bryan movement had the effect of checking the revival of prosperity. Financiers and investors would take no chances while currency was threatened. No such menace exists today. Even the very improbable election of the radical politicians, while it would bring in a train of uncertainties, could not break down the machinery by which trade is conducted. Business is in an infinitely safer position than it was in 1896.

The Roosevelt raid on the "malefactors of great wealth" was made use of at the time for damning politics as destructive to business. History has cleared the Roosevelt name of any such charge. There were economic factors which were responsible for the business troubles culminating in the panic of 1907. Certain "malefactors of great wealth" are involved in the scandals now being uncovered in Washington. They could not, if they would, take out their resentments by creating business disturbances. The ecnomic factors are in favor of continued prosperity. The buying power of the farmers throughout the country is now estimated to be 95 per cent of that of 1919. The railroads, after many years of hard sledding, are back upon a fair earning basis. The income tax returns plainly indicate steady improvement. The investigations are a passing incident, touching the interests of a handful or two of individuals and casting no reflection upon any particular industry as a whole, no business or occupation.

Political agitation of almost any kind usually causes timidity among bankers and investors. But the timidity is never likely to be intensive or very serious unless there are also economic uncertainties to encourage caution, fears and the cancellations of new enterprise. No one questions the present soundness of the economic structure. Once the tax question is out of the way and congress back to routine work, politics may shout its head off without bringing any real harm to business and the state of employment.

A Big Fellow of the Skies

Beteigeuze, strange word, is the name of a star that has been showing up in the skies to the southwset like an undimmed headlight. In a year or so, astronomers say, this heavenly body will be much less brilliant, running out of fuel, it would seem.

One of the particularly interesting things about Beteleuze is that it has the habit of contracting and expanding. It does this without rule. So what the star may have measured two or three years ago is not what it measures today or the size it will be in 1926. It is a difficult sum to keep track of in this regard.

The distance of Betelgeuze is put down as 190 light years from the earth. To learn what a light year is you multiply the distance that light can travel in a second of time by the number of seconds in a year. The figure is formidable and inconvenient to handle, as you will find after the calculation. The diameter of Betelgeuze is 245,000,000 miles, and some experts believe this to be an under-estimate. They are ready to say that the star may be as big as or bigger than Antares, whose diameter is in the records as 400,000,000 miles.

The earth might drop into the fiery gulfs of Betelgeuze and never jar it. It wouldn't make much more than a small mountain on the face of the star if that mass should cool off and settled down to raising vegetation and seeing what it could do in creating an animal kingd m. Circumnavigators on a temperate Betelgeuze would have to make their job one of generations, counting upon great - grandchildren to achieve the final triumph. Since gravitation varies with the mass, a resident of such a luminary, though no longer very luminous, would have to have the size of a skyscraper and the strength of a half-dozen locomotives. Otherwise he would be glued helpless to the ground.

It would be well for earthings to meditate about Betelgeuze once in a while. This would tend to make them wonder as did the old psalmist who marveled about "what is man that thou are mindful of him and the son of man that thou visitest him?"

A Storm in the Making

The era of the influence of Abraham Lincoln upon the minds and hearts of the American people, says a writer, came definitely to an end with the World war. Doubt about this tends to waver when one reads of what little influence native Americans have in framing the immigration act, how money is paid out in propagandizing against the "Star-Spangled Banner," how the school salute to the flag is described as "an act of implied war," how pacifism is taken up as the latest activity of university student bodies. But the helplessness and voicelessness of the American of the Lincoln inheritance are only a seeming. The heart is sound even if the lips are silent. Some day the real feelings of Americans will make themselves manifest. They are likely then to sound like the roar of the tornado.

Senator LaFollette's third party platform proposes a housecleaning. But the chances are the housecleaning season will be over before he can be elected president.

CONSTANTINOPLE TODAY

Pictures of City Now Under Turks

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER

Carpenter's World Travels, Copyright 1924.

I HAVE come to Constantinople over the Black Sea and the Bosporus. I took ship at Constanza, in the delta of the Danube, and crossed from Rumania to Turkey. My vessel was Rumanian and the sail was not different from one on the Great Lakes, although the Black Sea is more than five times as large as Lake Superior. It is nearly as big as the Baltic, and its only outlet is the narrow Bosporus strait, 19 miles long and from a half mile to two miles in width, which connects it with the Sea of Marmora and the Mediterranean, passing through the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora to the Golden Horn. This year I have drifted down the Danube by water and have come by rail through Austria, Czecho - Slovakia, Hungary, Servia and Bulgaria. From Bulgaria I crossed into Rumania to Bucharest, and thence took a train for Constanza.

The Black Sea was smooth and its deep blue water sparkled under the sun. We left Constanza at night and the next morning found ourselves at the entrance of that narrow, winding strait, which separates Europe and Asia.

The Historic Bosporus.

The Bosporus is perhaps the most famous little body of water in all history. Its very name is mythological. Bosporus comes from the Greek and means "Ox-ford," and it was so called because the beautiful maiden, Io, transformed into a milk-white cow by Jupiter, swam across here from Asia to Europe. Where we entered the strait was near a point called Anchor Key, from the anchor which Jason found here when the Argonauts were seeking the Golden Fleece. On the other side of the strait is the Giant Mountain where this same Jason made sacrifices and built temples, and where Darius, the great Persian king, stood and looked upon Europe. The view from the top is magnificent.

Since that day the early Christians changed the temples built by the Greeks into churches, and the Turks in turn have changed the Christian churches to mosques. The Turks have a tradition that Joshua, after he had led the Israelities across the Jordan, subdued six nations and 31 kings, and divided the Promised Land among the Twelve Tribes, came to the Bosporus to live. They say he died here, and point out his grave near a mosque on the top of the mountain. This is a mistake, for in the Book of Joshua, King James version, we are told that he died at the age of 110 and was buried at Timnathserah in Mount Ephraim, That was about 1400 B. C.

The Mohammedans represent Joshua as equal in size to the Colossus of Rhodes. They say he was so tall that he frequently stood astride the strait and let the ships sail between his legs, and that he loved to sit of an evening on the top of the Giant mountain and lave his feet in the water of the Bosporus, which was more than 200 yards below him. If you can imagine two legs each as long as the Washington Monument, and a body big enough to correspond, you may have the Mohammedan conception of Joshua, the son of Nun, cooling his corns.

Where Caliph Lived.

We anchored awhile under the Giant Mountain at the town of Kevah, and not far from some Standard Oil tanks, until the quarantine officers looked us over, and then wound our way down the Bosporous between villas and villages, which dot the shores of the strait in both Europe and Asia. There are many hotels rising up from the waters, and here and there are great palaces built by the sultans. The largest palace is Dolmabaghcheh where the last of the Caliphs lived until about six weeks ago. It is a mighty structure of marble, as long as two city blocks, with a marble court 50 feet wide between it and the water.

The Bosporus is walled with hills from the Black Sea to Constantinople. There are castles on some of the hills and both shores are fairly well settled The country seems ragged and rough, but many of the villas have beautiful gardens. The poverty of the Turks, and their desire to avoid taxes by showing no signs of prosperity, is everywhere in evidence. All the buildings lack paint, and the windows are like great, bleary eyes, looking out of aged and faded faces. Many of the houses are of wood, almost falling to pieces. Here and there are groups of fine stone structures, some of them flying the American flag. One of these is Robert college, which is the greatest educational institution in this part of the world, and another is the Constantinople College for Women, which takes the place in the Near East that Vassar, Smith and Wellesley have in our country. Among its students are many Turkish girls, who, as the wives of statesmen, will have their influence on the politics of the future. Another building with the American flag is the summer home of G. B. Ravndal, the American consul general, who has represented United States trade on the Bosporus for many years.

As we near Constantinople, the Bosporus is filled with shipping, and great steamers are lying in the harbor. There are barges of lumber and other cargoes. Turkish craft of various kinds, and ferryboats filled with commuters—red-fezzed passengers who are riding back and forth from their homes on the strait. There are 15 different stations on the Bosporus and the Princess Islands, and morning and evening the boats are packed like those of New York. There are also hundreds of caiques, the famous canoe-like boats of the Turks, and the traffic is as strange as that of Bangkok.

Constantinople in 1924.

Coming down the strait I had a fine view of this great city of more than a million, with its hundreds of minarets cutting the sky and standing out like so many white pins on a huge cushion of green. The city seems to rise, as it were, from the edge of the sea. Its hills are crowned with mighty mosques, some of which cover acres, and from the minarets you can hear the shrill tenor voices of the muezzins calling the hours of prayer.

Constantinople is divided into three parts. You first pass Pera, where most of the foreigners live, where modern business has its headquarters, and where the Caliphs had many of their palaces. At the left across the water in Asia is Scutari, where the most fanatical of the Turks have their homes, where many of the dervishes live, and where, until recently, there were tens of thousands of refugees, cared for by the Near East Relief under American doctors and nurses, and right in front of you is Stamboul, which is the most important part of the city. Stamboul lies across the Golden Horn from Pera. It contains the bulk of the Mohammedan population It is the seat of all the great mosques, it has mighty bazaars, covering many acres, the Sublime Porte where were the offices of the Turkish empire before the new government was instituted at Angora, and in short everything that is essentially Turkish and Mohammedan. The Golden Horn, which separates it from Pera, is a deep inlet, about a mile wide, where it joins the Bosporus and narrowing as it curves in between the two cities and goes back into the country, forming the Sweet Waters of Europe.

The Bridge of Boats.

There is a bridge of boats crossing the Golden Horn, connecting Christian Pera with Moslem Stamboul, and this bridge is the great artery through which the blood of the two civilizations mixes as it flows. This is one of the most remarkable of all the bridges of the world. It surpasses in interest the Rialto, in Venice, upon which Shylock bargained with Antonio for his pound of flesh, or Brooklyn bridge, New York, that great cob-web of steel and cement with its polyglot crowd, or even the Thames bridge in London, which has, perhaps, the most traffic of any bridge of the world. This Galata bridge is said to be crossed every day by 200,000 people and not more than one idea.

The crowd on the bridge is a moving picture show such as you can see nowhere else in the world. The bridge is about 100 feet wide, and it rests on boats high above the waters of the Golden Horn. At its two ends stand Turks in uniform, who are supposed to take toll from all who cross, from the Pasha and Bey to the beggar and porter, and from the women as well. They do so with all but the women. The taxes were recently quadrupled, and the women, who had been previously exempt, were included in the new bill, but they refuse to pay and the officials hardly dare lay hands upon them, for Mohammedan custom forbids a man touching any woman except his wife and daughter.

Discarding the Veil.

When I was here in 1909 all the women who went over the bridge were dressed in the old style Mohammedan costume. They had balloon-like gowns of black or some other dark color, which were tied in with a string at the waist, making each look for all the world like two mammoth sausages walking on feet. Their heads were covered by their gowns and the sides were gathered in at the chin, so that the faces showed only through veils of white gauze, the veil often beginning below the bridge of the nose and losing itself in the bosom. The eyes and a strip of forehead were all that could be seen, and one imagined every woman a beauty. Some of the Moslem women of today have similar gowns, but a great many have discarded the veil, and it would be difficult to find an uglier collection of faces on any highway. The women look slovenly. Some of them wear slippers, and their white or gay colored stocking show out, their heels bobbing up and down as they tramp over the bridge.

The bridge is a good place to study the cosmopolitan character of Constantinople. Stand beside me upon it, midway between Stamboul and Pera, and look at the crowd. Of the more than a million inhabitants who make up Constantinople, only about one-half are Turks. The rest are Greeks, Armenians, Jews and all the strange characters you will find in this part of the world. There are tens of thousands of Jews. Here comes one now. He is dressed in a long black gown and he has a fur cap on his head, from each side of which, in front of the ears, hangs down a long curl, showing that he is descended from the Spanish Jews who came to this part of the world when they were driven out of Spain. Behind him struts a long-haired, Orthodox Catholic monk, in a high black cap and long black gown, and on the other side of the bridge is a dervish whose fanatical Arabian features are crowned with a sugar-loaf, tan colored cap, which rises a foot above his head and looks like an inverted tumbler. The dervish wears a long black gown with a sash round the waist, and his face has numerous scars. He belongs to a sect who mutilate themselves in their religious enthusiasm.

The Dangerous Eunuch.

Among the next passersby are two flabby-faced eunuchs, as black as the charcoal in the basket which is being carried by the porter behind them. Each has a stick in his hand, and both talk in shrill, piping voices as they pass. Notwithstanding the cutting down of the harem, eunuchs are still common in Constantinople. These men are probably going on errands for the wives of some Bey whom they guard.

Behind the eunuchs is a Circassian, a big man with a black beard, whose breast is covered with cartridge boxes. His clothes are half European, he has a dagger in his belt, and he belongs to the new Turkish army. With him is a Russian, in top boots, his long jacket belted in at the waist. They both stand aside to let pass that automobile, in which are some of the ladies of a high official of the new Turkish Republic. Notice the chauffeur. He has the ordinary uniform of his class, but his cap is a fez and the man sitting beside him is a stiff-backed eunuch who was probably imported from Nubia. I take a snapshot as the automobile goes by. The eunuch sees me and raises his whip in a threatening manner. Nevertheless I catch a glimpse of the ladies. They are thinly veiled. One of them is a pretty Circassian whose golden hair shines out over magnificent eyes. I can see her rouged cheeks through the white gauze, and as the traffic stops the car, I observe that her dress is of sky blue, trimmed with satin. As the automobile moves on my guide warns me to be careful how I stare at the ladies, saying that a man was flogged by a eunuch not long ago for his glance at the young bride of a Bey. This is no place for the masher.

But here comes two men upon horseback. The steeds are Arabian —fiery blacks with thin necks and heads high in the air. The riders are Turks, one of whom wears a gown and turban of green, the prophet's color, which shows that he has made the pilgrimage to Mecca. Both have red shoes turned up at the toes.

The Hamals of Stamboul.

But most striking of all of the characters on the bridge are the hamals, the porters who carry great loads on their backs. This work is a profession in Constantinople. The porters have their unions and the business is handed down from father to son. Boys begin to carry burdens at eight and 10 years of age, and they are still carrying them when their hair is white at threescore and ten. Some are bald-headed, and many wear turbans. Here comes one who has a load of boards extending far out behind and in front of him. The load is enough for a mule, but he totes it along without trouble. I am told that a porter will take a full length of eight-inch iron pipe and carry it up the hills of Stamboul on his back Here comes two men loaded with melons. Each has a three-bushel bucket full of watermelons fastened to his shoulders. Other porters have dry goods boxes, upright pianos, beds, tables and all sorts of furniture.

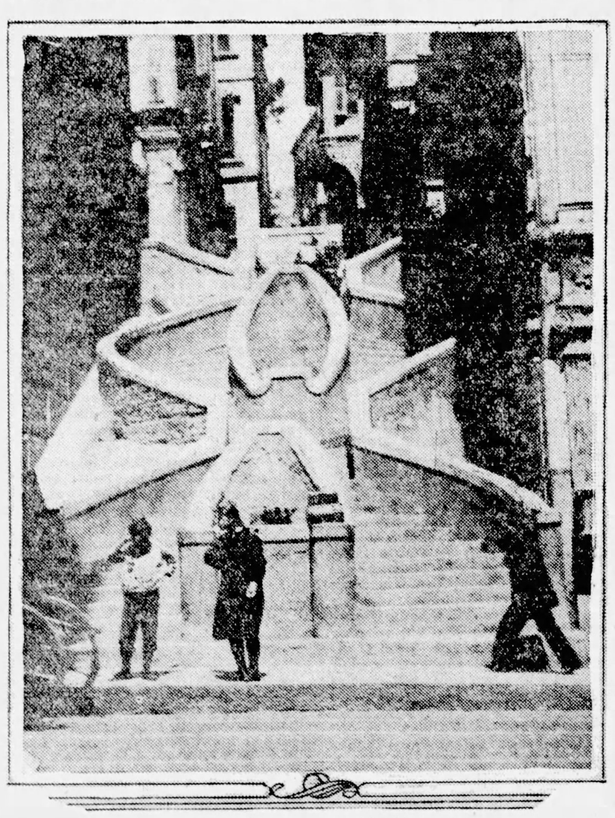
The porters are also the ash collectors of the city. I see them every morning toiling up to the dumps, which lie between my hotel and the Golden Horn. At a given point they bend their heads and empty the ashes from the great baskets on their backs down the side of the hill. These hamals use saddles to protect their backs from the heavy weights put upon them. The saddle is a padded cushion of leather, of a triangular shape, with a projection at the bottom which prevents the load from slipping. It is fastened to the man's back as though he were a donkey, and his load is often heavier than any donkey could carry. The usual basket is as big around as a bathtub, and about four feet in depth. It is often filled with freshly killed beef and mutton, or with vegetables, or, in fact, with every sort of goods that are sold in this city.

Camels and Donkeys.

As I write these notes my guide grabs my arm and jerks me out of the roadway. A caravan of camels is coming and one of these ill-natured beasts may bite at us as they pass. The caravan is led by a man with a donkey, and the guide tells me this is a common custom throughout the country. I am surprised that the camels pay no attention to the automobiles. Behind them are some mules with panniers, bringing stuff from the country, and among the traffic are horses drawing all sorts of vehicles, and even the black, ugly water buffalo, half-hog and half-cow, with its great black horns extending out like the crescent which for centuries appeared on the coat-of-arms of the sultans.

A curious feature of this animal traffic is the blue beads which hang in strings around the necks, across the foreheads and even on the tails of the beasts. Every animal has them, and they are put there to ward off the evil eye. I was out driving yesterday in a victoria behind a magnificent team of prancing black horses, each of which had four strands of blue beads around its neck, a belt of blue beads around its fetlock, and two beads fastened to the hair of its tail, six inches down from the joint by which that caudal appendage is hung to the body. The driver must have been afraid of the devil, for he had protected his horses going and coming. An even stranger thing was an automobile we passed driven by a long-gowned, turbaned Turk. The car had a strand of blue beads wrapped around the radiator cap at the front. The man was going like the wind, and I doubt not he had implicit faith in the charm.

Constantinople Street



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THE terraced streets of Constantinople are sometimes connected with each other by flights of stone steps, often lined with small shops.

ABE MARTIN

Lafe Bud says he didn't know his wife could sing till he balled her out.

Miss Fawn Lippincut says she wouldn' marry th' best man what ever lived, but we didn' suppose she wuz over twenty-five.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

Unforgiven

CHARITY is highly proper, but it never is bestowed on the eager, busy copper who makes pinches on the road. For who does the pinching there is no forgiveness here; were he victim of a lynching, all his enemies would cheer. "You have pinched me," says the squealer, "though I traveled not amiss, and believe me, gentle peeler, I will get your goat for this. I was hitting up some thirty, and you say 'twas fifty miles; and the trick you play is dirty, fit for cops and crocodiles. Thirty miles, so help me Stephen, and I'm pulled before the beak; but I bet you I'll get even ere the passage of a week. I will have your badge and billy, strip you of your uniform; I will see you looking silly, I will kick up quite a storm. For my pull is truly mighty with the well known powers that be, and policemen vain and flighty fall before my snickersnee. At the lifting of my finger cops are fired from off the force; on the payroll you won't linger, for your work is raw and coarse. I am pinched for doing thirty, where the limit's thirty-five; you'll regret it, little Bertie, every day while you're alive." And the copper, who's a true one, mutters while he chews the rag, "If he'd only spring a new one! I am tired of that old gag."

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JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

Philosophy

This is all the world will ask:
Do your best with every task.
Take your share of cloud and rain,
But don't bitterly complain;
Don't go moping round the place
With a sad and gloomy face.
Other folks have troubles, too,
Much like those which come to you.

Rain is rain and care is care,
Wrong and loss are everywhere,
Rank injustice stalks about,
Life is hard to reason out;
Now and then you'll wonder why
Some are laughing when you sigh,
You will stumble, fall, but then
Rise and go to work again.

Do your best, and let it go.
Do not wince at every blow—
Other people suffer care,
Other men have hurts to bear,
Other men by griefs are bowed,
But they do not cry aloud;
They would never have it shown
What they suffer when alone.

That all men have cause to sigh
Only foolish tongues deny.
Care is here. There's none so strong
But must sometime suffer wrong.
You will weep and you will frown,
You will see the rain come down,
But be big enough to bear
Single-handed with your care.

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Icepacks in Baltic Are Worst in Years

Ships in the Baltic sea traffic had such trouble with ice in February and were frozen in so often, that many believed the climate of the Arctic had shifted. The German warship Braunschweig, which has just returned to Kiel after weeks of work in relieving icebound steamers, was the only craft able to cope with the unusually heavy ice.

The ice was too much at times for ferry service between Sassnitz, on the island of Ruegen, and Sweden, and the traffic had to be transferred to Denmark. One big ferry, which carried an entire passenger train and several hundred passengers, became hopelessly enmeshed in a great ice-floe. The wind was driving the pack toward the rocks when the Braunschweig answered the calls and cut the ferry boat loose.

Although occupying the same living rooms and in the custom of sitting together for hours at a stretch, a couple in London had not spoken to each other for six years, according to testimony given when the husband was brought up in court on a charge of desertion.

Dr. Nicholas Bohr of Copenhagen, is the youngest man to receive a Nobel prize, being only 37 years old,

VARIETIES

The death rate in Sweden is 16.49 a thousand.

Agriculture is the principal occupation in Sweden.

The famous Monroe Doctrine was written Dec. 2, 1823.

Sugar beets grow readily on the very lightest of soils.

The gold output of California last year was $14,829,100.

Inhaling of soot in the air greatly decreases one's vitality.

The father of Herbert C. Hoover was an Iowa blacksmith.

In Stockholm, Sweden, people live almost exclusively in flats.

Swedish ladies have two birthdays, a nameday and a birthday.

United States and then Scandinavia use the most perfumes.

Canadians are welcoming Danish immigrants, who make good workers.

In two years Salt Lake City has reduced its smoke nuisance 75 per cent.

Scores of fox farms are being started in the United States every year.

Salmon have been known to live 100 years, under healthful conditions.

One-eighth of the entire area of Finland is covered by fresh water lakes.

England prefers a small apple when it imports from the United States.

The United States corn crop of 1923 was the fourth largest in history.

Only two white captains are left commanding Japanese merchant vessels.

Since 1904 the national death rate from tuberculosis has decreased 50 per cent.

Rasputin, the notorious Russian monk, was first poisoned, then shot to death.

Great Britain is said to have used 80,000 carrier pigeons during the late war.

Bread made from the soya bean is said to contain the best elements of both meat and milk.

Six centuries ago Edward II forbade the playing of football in England because it was noisy.

Norwegians established a great colony in Greenland 500 years ago which vanished completely.

The average age of death in the United States is 43.5 today, seven years longer than 20 years ago.

Metal railway ties have to be used in many parts of India; wooden ones would be eaten away by insects.

During 1908 more than 2,000 vessels entered the ports of Argentina and only four flew the American flag.

The majority of children who leave school to go to work before the 16th birthday are retarded children.

Six Los Angeles horses moved a six-story brick building, weighing 11,000 tons, for a distance of 125 feet.

One of the best collections of jade to be found anywhere is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

Seoul Medical college at Seoul, Korea, recently held services for the souls of animals sacrificed to science.

Prize mice, as carefully bred as any other live stock, bring large prices and are of many different colors.

Chinese priests dry the "cream" of soya beans after they have been boiled and store it for use as a winter food.

Mah Young and Fun Lov, 75 years old, lived in the United States 60 years without seeing a railroad train.

Safety candle holders recently invented hold the candles beyond the branches and decorations in Christmas trees.

Due to a jellyfish getting sprung out over an inlet pipe 12 inches in diameter, a large steamship was recently held up for 16 hours in Dunban harbor.

Reading, painting, music and hockey are the hobbies of Miss Margaret Donald, eldest daughter of the new British premier. Dancing, she says, does not appeal to her.

Though the Chinese have a huge alphabet, they have only about 15,000 words, the same word taking on different meanings according to the tone in which it is said.

When Laughlin McKay, recluse, familiar figure at tracks in the old racing days in California, died he left four dozen cans filled with safety pins and buttons and an estate worth $40,000.

A massive neck ring of solid gold, believed by experts to date back to 1200 B. C., was found on a farm in Norway. The ring, of artistic though barbarian design, has been placed in the museum of Christiania university.

The Austrian federal government is offering leases consisting of 57 blocks of 1,000 acres each, for cotton growers. The leases are rent free for the life of the tenant or for 21 years from the commencement of the lease.

Mud in Alaska in October is as great a shock to ideas based on the old school geography books, as is hot weather at the North Pole—a condition which explorers actually report as existing during the "long day" season.

Two hundred and ninety-eight vessels of the American merchant marine were lost during the year, 13 were sold to alien flags and 628 were abandoned, their tonnage being: Lost, 127,584; sold, 218,401; abandoned, 142,916.

Danish banks have forbidden male employes receiving less than 4,000 crowns (about $725) a year to marry. In many of the banks most of the clerks have to work several years before attaining the minimum marriage salary.

The world's "farthest north" American steam shovel fills cars of the northernmost railway in the world with coal from the world's farthest north coal mine located on the Spitzbergen islands in 79 degrees north latitude.

For the last 16 years a man in England has been collecting match boxes as his hobby. This man's "peculiar form of insanity," as he calls it, has resulted in a collection of 700 different kinds of boxes, and includes specimens from most of the countries in the world.

For 18 years several hundred acres of cut-over hardwood land in northern Michigan has been carefully guarded by fire wardens supported solely by Herman Lunden. Today there are many 12 and 18-inch saw logs and much chemical wood on the protected tract.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

WHEN YOU ARE OLD

BY MARTHA HOLDEN

"WELL, I'm glad that's over. You've paid them back, Betty. Now we can forget about them."

Tom Barry was peeved and the reason for his peevishness was the absence at dinner of a young couple he had known for years, George and Janet Mills. Before the elder of the bright flaxen-haired children had come to stay at the Barry home the couple had been frequent visitors. Night after night they called to take Tom and Betty away on rides. In the winter Mills and his wife could either be found at the Barry home playing cards or the Barrys were at the Mills' home doing the same thing.

Then a little pink bunch of sweetness came to stay with Papa and Mamma Barry. When little Bob moved Janet Mills no longer came over to call on Betty in the afternoon two or three times a week. It was only once a week or once every two weeks. Then little Jack came to the Barry house to occupy the room vacated by Bob, who had graduated to a bed. George and Janet completely forgot the Barrys.

There were no children in the Mills' apartment. George said the landlord wouldn't allow them, and he thought the expense of children was too much for the average income. So the two avoided homes with childish prattle and childish noise, entertained loving parents. They were dirty and messy and destructive. They scratched and marred furniture. Curtains and portières in the Mills' home were too expensive to be ruined by little hands. It did not take long for friends of George and Janet to know that their children were not wanted in the apartment at all. And so many people love children. Having copies in the same circle in which George and Janet belonged all like children and it was only until their homes were filled with tiny babies who grew to romping boys as the years passed. And it came to pass that when the stork visited over one of the homes visited by Mills and his wife that home was taken off the visiting list of Mrs. Mills. It became a house of sorrow to her as well as to others who detested sticky fingers on their trousers.

Mills and his wife were compelled to make new acquaintances among the people who had no children. When they became friendly with one couple they literally rushed them to death, for Mills was able to afford a fine automobile and spend considerable money for entertainment purposes. After making the acquaintance of a new couple it was not long before Janet Mills was running down her former friends to the latter's house. But the new ones were so dense that they were unable to figure out that it Janet spoke so disparagingly of all her other friends it was likely that she would do the same about the new ones when she became tired of their friendship. In that way the Mills soon made enemies, and many of them.

It seemed that their former friends had formed a defensive organization to boycott them in the end. But the years passed and the children grew up and became less of a burden upon their parents, the latter began to entertain more. But entertained without the Mills being invited for the simple reason that the childless couple did not have the same interests in life that children have.

And the years to come when gray hairs take the place of brown locks and wrinkles are numerous on faces now youthful there will be two scenes to make you think. One scene will be in the Mills home and the other in the Barry home. These scenes will be vastly different and will demonstrate the different channels in which life may run. You can take your choice as to which channel you prefer your life to follow.

It is evening, and the arc light at the corner is beginning to sputter, for the shades of night are drawing down upon the city. Inside the Barry home, near the corner, all is lighted and the passerby can hear happy laughter, for it is Tom Barry's birthday. Tom is a man of 60 now, and has made a success in business. He has plenty of money, but what counts more he also has plenty of happiness. He has lived long, but he is contented.

It is a merry crowd that gathers around the dinner table to help Tom celebrate. There is Bob, the eldest son and a handsome man, who has a pretty wife and two nice plump children. There is Jack Barry, the other son, and his wife and one child. They talk and joke all through the meal. The little baby coos and the older children add their prattle to the conversation. After the dinner Grandpa Tom takes his sons' children into the living room to romp for a while. He calls it keeping young.

The time comes to depart. All is turmoil while the children are made ready to go outdoors. They leave with their parents amid a gale of laughter. All had a good time at the birthday party, especially the two grandparents, Tom and Betty. After the guests have gone the old couple turn to each other with smiles on their faces and tears in their eyes. Their lips move in unison although nothing is said audibly. But each knows what the other wants to say, and it is:

"Our sacrifices were all worth while."

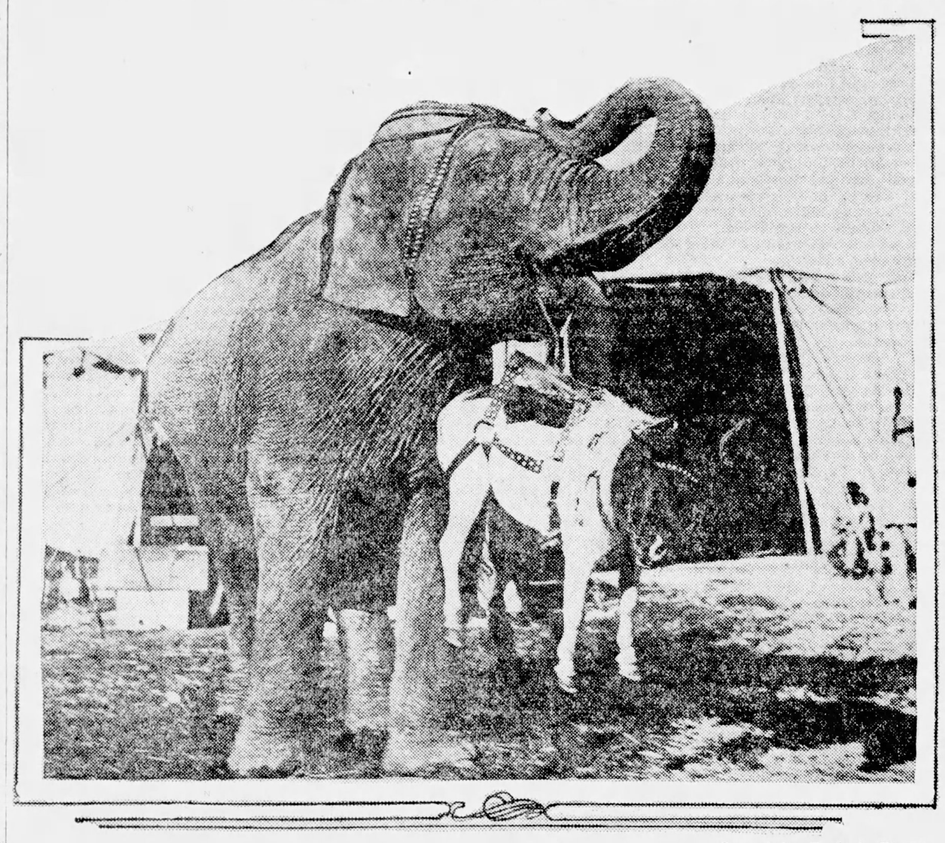
The other scene, which contrasts with the first, is another birthday party. But this party is in the Mills' home, the home where children were never welcome. It isn't much of a party, but the old couple in that home like to call it a party. George Mills was 62 years old and his wife, Janet, wanted to celebrate. She wanted to invite some old friends, but the latter all had previous engagements. Janet was discouraged, but she decided to have the birthday dinner for George anyway.

The hired cook prepared wonderful dishes and they were served by a pretty maid. Janet was dressed in a beautiful gown and roses adorned the center of the table. But there was something missing. George knew it and so did Janet, but they didn't know what it was.

There was no merry laughter during the meal—nothing but silence broken now and then by a few stilted remarks. After the meal the couple left the table to the maid and cook to clear and went into the living room. They talked of the years that had gone by, of the days of old, but there was longing in their eyes. They had missed much of life and didn't begin to realize it until gray had begun to streak their hair. The furniture was beautiful and unmarred by careless fingers, but it was only furniture. It could not talk to them or wish them happiness. They had cared for their furniture, but it was inanimate. It could not smile or laugh.

Which birthday party would you like to enjoy when you are old? The kind the Barrys had or the kind experienced by George and Janet Mills?

Elephants Are Coming Soon



—Copyright, P. & A. Photo.

CIRCUS days are drawing near and the children will rejoice. Here is an unusual trick performed by two of the members of one circus while in winter training quarters in Los Angeles. The traditional fear of the equine kingdom for elephants seems to be broken by this stunt.

Jimmy's Letters

Dear Cousins:

It must be great to be in love. I may be young, but I know this cause Aunt Dora, who lives with us, is in love. I found out when I caught her kissing Tom Riley next door who is an old bachelor without no wife. I'm glad I found out, cause now I get a dollar every week for not telling. Of course I can tell you cousins cause it don't matter about you, but I can't tell Papa or Mamma or none of the neighbors.

Aunt Dora has changed on account of love I guess. She used to be grouchy and want her own way, and even Mamma, her sister, would get mad, while Papa would get madder, cause he was only a relation by marriage, which is the kind of relation what gets maddest. But you ought to see the change now. Papa actually raves about Aunt Dora.

The other day he tells her he thought she must be in love, and Aunt Dora says nothing back, but gulps and gets red, although she is pretty red now all the time. You know it was funny when Aunt Dora first came to our house to live. She bawled Mamma out something awful for using red stuff on her cheeks and says to her she ought to have more sense, her a woman with a child, which is me.

Love, I guess, does funny things, cause now Aunt Dora colors up her face too, and thinks nothing of it. She combs her hair different and looks a little younger. That's why Papa thinks she is in love, cause he says she is trying to fool a man with her age which is more than she makes it look.

I don't know much about love, cause I was only in it once when Helen lived across the street. The only reason I ain't in it now is cause Helen moved away. I used to give her half my candy and let her play with my playthings, but I never acted like Aunt Dora, although I guess women does always act more foolish than men.

Another reason why I know Aunt Dora is in love is cause she used to go to bed early, but now, I guess, she never goes at all. She is always gadding away and Mamma gets mad cause she does. She calls her a gadder, which is the same thing she calls Papa when his lodge holds a lot of meetings. Papa asked Mamma why she didn't let Aunt Dora park her sweethearts at the house, and Mamma said maybe she would, but the reason she didn't do it right away was cause she thought the electric light bill was big enough. Papa then says for her not to worry cause electric lights are the least of a lover's troubles cause they don't need none.—Jimmy.

Ammonia for Rubber

A solution of household ammonia and warm water is splendid for cleaning any rubber articles in the house, as it not only cleans rubber but it adds to its life by keeping it soft and normal.

For Storing

A set of utility bags for refrigerator use are a great convenience. Make them of porous muslin and use for storing lettuce, tomatoes or parsley on ice.

BOYS AND GIRLS

IMPORTANT THING

Here I am back in my old corner once more. I'm not going to promise to stay long because I've got so many subjects to discuss. I think the subject, "What is the most important thing in life?" is a fine one for discussion.

I think the most important thing in life is to strive to be a Christian and my opinion of a Christian is the person who loves the Master and strives to please Him. A true Christian is an optimist. He is ever ready to lend a helping hand to his fellow men and will always defend the right. A Christian also strives to lead sinners into the way of salvation, is ready to stand up for his Master no matter when or where it may be. In short, a Christian is a godly person.

I agree with Grandma of W. Va. that we should try to keep the Sabbath day holy and that it is profaned as much by worldly pleasures as by business.

Hazelnut of Tenn., where are your thoughts leading you? You say every boy and girl should obtain a good education because then it would be easier to make money. Stop and think. If everyone possessed a good education and thereby secured positions that paid well where would we get our food to eat, our clothes to wear and the many other things which are essential to mankind? It requires hard labor to produce all these things and someone has to do it. The farmer has to work hard in the field, the dairyman has much work to do and so have the cheesemaker, the fruit grower and many others who help produce food for man and beast.

Then there is the miner, who labors hard to get coal, iron, gold, silver and so many other minerals which are in daily demand all over the world. There is the woman who cooks, sews, washes, scrubs and does a million other things of that sort which have to be done in order that people may live and enjoy the comforts of life. There are all kinds of hard labor to be done in the world, and it must be done by somebody.

I am not denouncing education. I think every boy and girl should obtain a high school education if possible, but they should also know how to use it.

If there were only school teachers, lawyers, writers and all that sort of people in the world how would we be supplied with the necessities of life?—Ruth Berger of Wisconsin.

PROUD OF HAIR

Cousins, don't you think we are getting unduly excited about the flappers? The poor little flapper doesn't want to be bad. She simply wants a good time and sometimes she goes too far. I know girls with bobbed hair who are as good as gold but I don't favor bobbed hair. A woman's hair is her glory, and nothing could induce me to part with mine.

Cool off, Isobel Tatum, I'm sure you're a very nice little girl, and of course you have more time to help mother, but you will notice that the majority of flappers don't spend their extra time helping mother. My hair is not bobbed, nor do I curl or tangle it. I do not use paint, lipstick or even powder.

I did not intend to talk about flappers. Instead I wanted to talk to the boys. I want to tell you boys who object to girls using paint and powder that people who live in glass houses should move. You fuss about the girls, and all the time you are doing something a thousand times worse. You are doing something that makes you pale and sallow looking, something that sucks away your life and ruins your health. You are a slave to a little piece of paper with a little tobacco in it. You can no more stop than a drunkard can give up his whisky or a dope fiend his drug.

A few have the will power to stop, but it is only a few. What is worse, some girls disgrace themselves by smoking cigarets. Bobbed hair and paint are virtues compared with this evil.—Queen Mary.

NEWCOMER HERE

As this is my first attempt to enter your happy circle I hope it will be successful. I am a farmer's daughter and live on a farm of 160 acres, and there is much work for us to do. I love horses and my father owns two. How many of you cousins like to go sleigh riding? I simply love to do so and go as often as I can.

I attend school every day and also go to Sunday school. We live about two miles from the schoolhouse. I have four sisters and five brothers living and one dead. My father has taken the paper for 15 years and we all like to read it.

How many of you boys and girls enjoy reading? I read books of all kinds. The next time I come I will try to say something more important.—Snowbird of W. Va.

Snatches From W. B.

I am enjoying the beautiful spring days, as I live on a farm. I am in the sixth grade and go to school every day except at present when I have the whooping cough.—Juanita Shockey of W. Va.

I am a farm girl of 11 years and am in the seventh grade.—Lucile of W. Va.

We are making maple syrup as I am writing this, for our sugar bush has been tapped. I have been sick for over two months. I have bobbed hair but do not call myself a flapper.—Green Eyes of Pa.

We are two girls from Grindstone, N. Y. We live on one of the Thousand Islands. How many of you have ever taken a tour among these islands? If you haven't done so, you have missed something fine.—Shorty and Bobby of N. Y.

Being the oldest child at home I have plenty to do on our large farm in Ohio. I like farm life the best. I think Ohio is a beautiful state with its hills and forests. My hobbies are riding horses, reading and working outdoors. What's the use of bobbing your hair to try to make yourself look pretty when you are not?—Dot of Ohio.

What Others Say

God has two thrones, one in the highest heaven, one in the lowliest heart.—Van Dyke.

Love is not love
Which alters when it alteration finds;
Oh no! it is an ever fixed mark
That looks on tempests and is never shaken.—Shakespeare.

The brave man carves out his fortune, and every man is the son of his own works.—Cervantes.

'Tis impious in a good man to be sad.—Young.

Be not forgetful to entertain strangers, for thereby some have entertained angels unawares.—Heb. 13:2.

Nothing happens to anybody which he is not fitted by nature to bear.—Marcus Aurelius.

Yearly Honor Roll

Eighty-five writers to the Merry-Go-Round and Boys and Girls won places on the monthly honor rolls from April 1, 1923, to April 1, 1924, the first year of the contest. A few of these 85 writers received honorable mention more than once. One got three letters on the roll and one was mentioned four times.

Wood Nymph is champion of all. Four of her letters were placed on the honor rolls from time to time. She belongs to the band that writes to the Boys and Girls so those in that department should be proud of their cousin.

Uncle George of the Merry-Go-Round ran a close race with Wood Nymph and is accorded second place in the contest, having succeeded in placing three letters on the honor rolls.

Those whose letters were placed twice on the honor rolls in different months are as follows: Don Quixote, Dixie Moonbeam, Ramah Carpenter, Wild Rose of Virginia, Ginger, Abigail Gray, Vermont Greenhorn, Bird Scribe, Weary, Cammie of West Virginia, Larkin Parks, Shamrock, Lone Scout, Sleepy of Mississippi and Louise.

Another year has begun. See what you can do this time.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

NO BUGGIES THEN

I thought I would tell something of my boyhood days, which were long ago, as I was born in 1845. I helped in the harvesting of oats. After being pulled from the field it is hauled to a sod field and left out to bleach. After it was all inside the barn my father would get it ready to spin at home. My mother would do this and then my sisters would weave it into cloth.

We also raised sheep for their wool, which was cut, cleaned, carded and taken home to be spun into yarn and then woven into cloth to make dresses for my sisters.

Some of you might be wondering what the boys and girls spent their time on in those days. On nice Sunday afternoons the girls would walk to Sunday school and church and the boys would ride on their horses. They would try to see who would own the finest horse with saddle and bridle. The one who won had the honor of taking home the belle of the vicinity. After the meeting was over, the boys would ride up and down and the girls would file out and jump on the horses sideways behind the young men, who would take them to their respective homes. There was no such thing as a buggy to be seen in this neighborhood 65 years ago, the time of which I write. It was one of the customs of the times for the old farmer to obtain 8 or 10 bushels of nice apples and then invite all the boys and girls to his house to take part in the apple cutting. The farmer wanted the apples for winter use, and we were all sure to be there. Some would peel the apples, some would core them, others would slice and others would string them with a needle on strings to be hung by the big open fireplace, where they could be placed in the shade of a tree and invited all to help themselves. Everybody did but no one got drunk.

The boys and girls in my neighborhood in that time have now gone. Some are living in the west and others are dead. Such is life. One generation comes and the other goes.—Uncle Jeff.

GUITAR MUSIC

What's the matter here? Plink, plink, plunk! Rattle, bang! R-r-r-r-r! Horrors! Bobby, get off the cat's tail. Oh, I see! It's Music Lover trying to tune that guitar. Lay it aside and get the violin and let's have a waltz while I second on my guitar. Stand aside there, Mr. W. B. Have that doorway clear. I may want to run. I see some one coming with a broomstick.

Why not have some real questions in history while we are at it? What two important events occurred in 1639? Jim of Georgia, I agree with you about finishing one grade before you enter another. I have had quite a bit of experience with pupils who had left a grade too soon and it is generally hard for them to keep up with the class.

Who said pie? Well, that sounds good, but it would taste better. What's that the wind blew in? Oh, I thought it was the Countess. It's something on a broomstick. Look out! I see W. B. with his mouth wide open, but I've been listening to the cousins "'cussin' and discussin'" and had to come in and say a few words.

Just a minute, W. B., Aunt Martha wants to know who washes the dishes. The truth is that we wash the dishes together quite often. Hubby has as much right to help Wifey wash the dishes when she has worked hard and is tired, as Wifey has to hoe in the garden.—Smiling Jim of W. Va.

MIND CHILDREN TOO

I will drop in for a little chat, but must not be very noisy for I do not want to awaken W. B. My intentions have been gilt-edged to write for a long time and especially at the beginning of the New Year.

Is there anything so great in life as being wife and mother in a home?

I am a farmer's wife trying to do my bit to help keep the world. I was born in a large city and grew up in various large cities, so have had experience in both rural and city life. The ideal place, to my mind, to bring up children is the large college town. However, the most of us do the best we can right where we are. If a family is large enough to furnish entertainment and amusement within itself I would advocate the country. But nothing is more tragical than a lonesome woman on an isolated farm.

How many mothers find time to pet their children? Did you ever try telling them why they should do as you say? How many times a day do your children ask a little favor of you and you say, "I haven't time" or "in a minute?" If you want your children to mind you, mind them once in a while. Here is a little verse that runs in my mind today:

He who checks a child with terror,
Stops its play and stills its song;
Not alone commits an error,
But a grievous moral wrong.
Would you stop a flowing river,
Thinking it would cease to flow?
Onward it must flow forever,
Better teach it where to go.

I will say to Louise that I, for one, believe in dreams. If I dream of the dead I'm sure to heard from some relative or dear friend soon. Aunt Florence, your letter was fine, but the conundrum was too much for me. I'm a good deal like you, Jolly Jinks, I believe in smiles. A pleasant word and a smile help a lot when one is feeling blue. Chuckles, your letters are just fine, and so are yours too, Spitfire. I love to read lively letters. In fact, I love to read all the letters.

Lover of Music, I'm not from W. Va., but will try to answer your question in history. Cartier discovered the St. Lawrence river in 1535. —I. B. Smart.

Chat With Cousins

You've probably heard the weather grouches moaning and sorrowing this spring because the southern zephyrs have been taking a back seat while the north wind cools us off. These weather grouches complain because there has been little spring weather, because the buds are not developed enough to be killed by a late frost. To hear them talk one would think winter never remained so late before. One recent morning the thermometer showed 18 above in a place where just one year ago to the day it registered eight above zero.

Many of us are in the habit of forgetting about the weather of other years to complain about that of this year, and we state that records are broken. In the monthly weather report for the locality where Aunt Martha lives March was slightly over one degree below normal, the lowest temperature was 18 and the highest 66. We have had worse weather than this.

Don't complain about a belated spring. It will come, and when it comes it will probably stay on the job. Early springs often fool us. We have balmy breezes and are filled with the joy of living and then comes a cold wind from the north or a snowstorm like the one last year in May, and disappoints us more than if spring had delayed its arrival until it felt sure of staying on the job. Don't rave about the weather. It won't do any good. The weather is the weather and it's only the weather's business what the weather is.

West Virginia Fairydiddle, in giving her opinion about present conditions and styles, says that there is so much good in the worst of us and so much bad in the best of us that it doesn't become part of us to speak ill of the rest of us. She says she isn't altogether frivolous and that sometimes the lightest heart hides the heaviest mourning. She has an ache in her heart now because of a mound in a churchyard which was white this last winter for the first time. She would like the poem, "When Columbia Crowns Her Dead."

Eva of Ohio, we do not furnish addresses of writers. Your letter will be published in its turn.

B. F. P. of W. Va., Germany is now a republic. A president is at the head of the government and he is elected by the people.

Lela of Illinois, although married, asks for admittance to the Boys and Girls, but we are going to put her in this column this time. She has an uncle and two cousins who served in the World war, all returning, although one was wounded. Lela thinks the flappers need a rest, and maybe they do. Lela likes her state, although she says there is no fine scenery where she lives.

Thank you, Anna A., for the poems you sent the page.

The letters suit M. E. A. of W. Va., who can scarcely wait till the paper comes to read the letters.

The readers can help Mrs. F. E. W. of Michigan by sending the poem she wants. It is a short one and she says one of the stanzas is as follows:

"So build for yourself a strongbox,
Fashion each part with care;
Fit it with hasp and padlock,
And put all your troubles there."

Dorothy Noe of Ohio liked our story, "Miss Springtime." We are glad you enjoyed it, Dorothy. She thinks it would be fine if everyone were like Miss Springtime. Now if someone has the "Pantomine Rock of Ages," please sent it for publication, as Dorothy would like to see it in print.

We are sorry but we cannot use your verses, M. F. P. of Va. We only print old poems and songs and others that have been published in books and magazines.

You will have to see some music dealer about the music for the song you mention, W. E. B. of Maine.

Mrs. C. E. P. of W. Va., we want to thank you for the song. The ones like you are the ones who keep our Poets' Corner going.

Mixing With Martha

Ham, Chicken and Mushrooms.

Broil very thin slices of a delicate ham (not a strong, hard one). Arrange the ham in individual portions on a platter. Place a slice of cold cooked chicken on each portion, then cover with a large fresh mushroom that has been sauted in butter. Pour over all a rich brown sauce flavored with mushroom catsup.

Orange Drop Cakes.

Three tablespoons shortening, one cup sugar, two-thirds cup of milk, one egg, two cups flour, four teaspoons baking powder, one-eighth teaspoon salt, one teaspoon orange extract and grated rind of one orange. Cream shortening and sugar together, add milk slowly and then well-beaten egg. Sift flour, baking powder and salt and add to mixture. Mix well and add flavoring and orange rind. Bake in cup cake pan in hot oven 15 to 20 minutes.

Diced Turnips.

Peel turnips and cut in cubes; cook in boiling water until tender, but not broken; drain. Allow one cup of medium white sauce for two cups of turnips, season with salt, pepper and one teaspoon of lemon juice.

Frosted Creams.

Put into a large cup four tablespoons of hot water, five tablespoons of melted butter, one teaspoon of vanilla and 1 teaspoon of saleratus. Fill the cup with New Orleans molasses, pour all into a bowl mix well and add enough flour to enable one to roll out the mixture. Roll into a sheet and bake. When done cover with white icing, and when cold cut into squares.

Eggless Raisin Cake.

One-half cup of butter, one cup of granulated sugar, one cup of sour milk, one teaspoon of baking soda, one teaspoon cinnamon, one-half teaspoon of cloves, ground; one cup of chopped raisins, dredged with flour, one-half cup of chopped nut meats, also dredged with flour, flour to make a stiff batter. Mix well and bake.

POETS' CORNER

Will the Circle Be Unbroken?

Oft where twilight shadows fall,
Or where darkness covers all
And in visions bright I rise above all care,
This great question comes to me
In the spirit's tender plea—
Will the circle be unbroken over there?

REFRAIN.

Will the circle be unbroken over there?
Shall we all be numbered with the angels fair?
When we gathered on the strand of that everlasting land,
Will the circle be unbroken over there?

Some we love have gone before,
And are waiting on the shore,
And the blessed crown of glory now they wear;
When we, too, shall cease to roam,
Shall we reach that blissful home?
Will the circle be unbroken over there?

Are we walking with the Lord,
Trusting His eternal word,
With assurance that His palace we shall share?
If we are, then, all is right,
We shall reach the home-land bright,
And the circle will be perfect over there.

Rain Upon the Roof

BY COATES KINNEY.

When the hovering humid darkness
Over all the starry spheres,
Flows and falls like sorrow softly
Breaking into blessed tears,
Then how sweet to press the pillow
Of a cottage chamber bed,
And lie listening to the raindrops
On the low roof overhead.

To the pit-pat on the shingles
Answer echoes in the heart,
And dim, dreamy recollections
Into form and being start.
And the busy fairy, Fancy,
Weaves her air-threads, warp and woof,
As I listen to the patter
Of the light rain on the roof.

Now in memory comes my mother
As she used in summers gone,
Taking leave of little faces
That her loving look shone on:
And I feel that fond look on me
As I hear the old refrain
Here repeated on the shingles
By the patter of the rain.

Then my little seraph-sister,
With the wings and waving hair,
And her star-eyed cherub-brother—
A serene, angelic pair—
Glide around my wakeful pillow
With sweet praise or mild reproof,
As I shut my eyes and listen
To the soft rain on the roof.

And another comes, to thrill me
With her eyes bewitching blue,
I remember not musing on her,
That my heart she never knew;
I remember but to love her
With a passion 'kin to pain;
And my quickened pulses quiver
To the patter of the rain.

Art hath nought of tone or cadence
Nought of music's magic spell
That can thrill the secret fountain
Whence the tears of rapture well,
Like that subdued, subduing strain
Which is played upon the shingles
By the patter of the rain.

A Perfect Day

When you come to the end of a perfect day,
And you sit alone with your thought,
While the chimes ring out with a carol gay
For the joy that the day has brought,
Do you think what the end of a perfect day
Can mean to a tired heart,
When the sun goes down with a flaming ray,
And the dear freinds have to part?

Well, this is the end of a perfect day,
Near the end of a journey, too;
But it leaves a thought that is big and strong,
With a wish that is kind and true.
For mem'ry has painted this perfect day
With colors that never fade,
And we find, at the end of a perfect day,
The soul of a friend we've made.

My Mother's Rosary

It takes an oldtime love song
To keep this old world young;
Each of us have a love song,
But some are never sung.

Some people worship money,
The song of tinklinz gold,
But Mother's song at twilight
Brings you right back to the fold.

There's an oldtime melody,
I've heard long ago,
Mother called it her rosary,
She sang it soft and low.

Without any rhyme,
Without any prose,
I've even forgot how the melody goes,
But ten baby fingers and ten baby toes.

She'd watch them by the setting sun,
And when her daily work was done,
She'd count them each and every one,
That was my Mother's rosary.

Annie Laurie

Maxwelton's braes are bonnie,
Where early fa's the dew,
And 'twas there that Annie Laurie
Gave me her promise true,
Gave me her promise true,
Which ne'er forgot will be,
And for bonnie Annie Laurie,
I'd lay me down and dee.

Her brow is like the snowdrift,
Her throat is like the swan;
Her face it is the fairest
That e'er the sun shone on,
That e'er the sun shone on,
And dark blue is her e'e,
And for bonnie Annie Laurie,
I'd lay me down and dee.

Like dew on the gowan lying,
Is the fa' o' her fairy feet,
And like winds in summer sighing,
Her voice is low and sweet.
Her voice is low and sweet,
And she's a' the world to me,
And for bonnie Annie Laurie,
I'd lay me down and dee.

Somebody's Darling

MARIE R. LACOSTE.

Into a ward of the whitewashed walls,
Where the dead and dying lay,
Wounded by bayonets, shells and balls,
Somebody's darling was borne one day:—
Somebody's darling, so young and so brave,
Wearing yet, on his pale, sweet face,
Soon to be hid by the dust of the grave,
The lingering light of his boyhood's grace!

Matted and damp are the curls of gold,
Kissing the snow of that fair young brow,
Pale are the lips of delicate mold:—
Somebody's darling is dying now.
Back from his beautiful blue-veined brow,
Brush all the wandering waves of gold,
Cross his fingers on his bosom now:—
Somebody's darling is still and cold.

Kiss him once more for somebody's sake;
Murmur a prayer, soft and low;
One bright curl from its fair mates take—
They were somebody's pride, you know;
Somebody's hand had rested there,
Was it a mother's soft and white?
And have the lips of a sister fair
Been baptized in those waves of light?

God knows best. He has somebody's love;
Somebody's heart enshrined him there;
Somebody wafted his name above
Night and morn on the wings of prayer;
Somebody wept when he marched away,
Looking so handsome, brave and grand;
Somebody's kiss on his forehead lay;
Somebody clung to his parting hand.

Somebody's waiting and watching for him,
Yearning to hold him again to the heart;
And there he lies, with his blue eyes dim,
And the smiling, childlike lips apart.
Tenderly bury the fair young dead,
Pausing to drop on his grave a tear;
Carve on the wooden slab at his head,
"Somebody's darling slumbers here."

Goodnight, We'll Meet in the Morning

Goodnight! Goodnight! Till we meet in the morning,
Far above this fleeting shore;
To endless joys in a moment of waking,
There we'll sleep no more.

CHORUS.

When the pearly gates will never, never close,
And the tree of life its dreary shadow throws,
Where the ransom'd ones in love repose,
Our glorious home shall be.

Goodnight! Goodnight! Till we meet in the morning,
See, the hours are waning fast,
Along the banks of the clear flowing river,
We shall meet at last.

Goodnight! Goodnight! Till we meet in the morning,
Where our friends have gone before,
In robes of white they are waiting to greet us,
On the other shore.

Goodnight! Goodnight! Till we meet in the morning,
There from pain and sorrow free,
With Him who arose from the grave to redeem us,
We shall ever be.

Sad and Lonely

Oh, 'tis sad to be locked up in prison,
Away from your dear friends and home,
With the iron bars closed all about you;
And a stone for a pillow at night.

CHORUS

Sad and lonely, lonely and sad,
Sitting in my cellar all alone,
A dreaming of the day gone by me,
Of the day when I know I did wrong.

For seven long years I have been here,
And seven more long years I've got to stay,
For knocking men down in the alley
And taking all their greenbacks away.

I once had a brother and sister,
I wonder if they ever think of me;
And I once had a father and mother,
They're all alone in their cot by the sea.

If I had wings like a dove
I would fly, I would fly far away;
I'd fly to the arms of my true love,
And there I would lie down and die.

Poems Wanted

The following poems and songs are requested and should be mailed to Martha Holden directly: "The Old Family Toothbrush," "Jamie Butler and the Owl." Also send poem containing these lines: "Rap it in, slap it in, ram it in and cram it in when children's heads are hard."

Helpful Hints for Hustling Housewives

Eggs are nice shirred over creamed ham.

A little lemon juice improves strawberry sherbert.

Hard lemon sauce is nice served with warm fruit betty.

Cheese or ham eclairs are nice served with consomme.

Spaghetti is good cooked with cheese and sweet peppers.

A little bacon is nice chopped and cooked with macaroni.

A little lemon or orange peel improves baked dried apples.

If spoons are egg-stained, rub them with moistened salt.

If lace is rinsed in skim milk it will be a soft, creamy color.

Carrots and cabbage may be shredded and cooked together.

Add a little grated nutmeg to the cream sauce for chicken patties.

Fruit stuffing is delicious for capon. Serve with brown gravy.

Garnish cream pie with red candied cherries and green citron leaves.

THIS WOMAN'S MARVELLOUS RECOVERY

All Due to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Truman, Minn.—"I was badly rundown and had pains in my side and back; sometimes I couldn't hardly move around in bed. My husband got me Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after taking it I was so much better I could do all my work again. I do my housework, have a garden, raise chickens, and in harvest time I worked in the field and helped pick corn. Sometimes I do chores and milk. I took the Vegetable Compound before and after my four-months-old baby was born, and it has always helped me wonderfully. I believe there is no better medicine made for women, and I hope every woman will give it a fair trial."—Mrs. August R. Wiederhoft, R. No. 2, Box 84, Truman, Minnesota.

Women suffering from troubles so common to their sex should give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

The Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has relieved women of such troubles for the past fifty years. For sale by druggists everywhere.

THE HIGHGRADER

By WM. MacLEOD RAINE
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Continued From Last Week

"Those conventions are a part of your life, little girl. Can you imagine yourself sitting opposite him at breakfast for the rest of your natural days?"

"You mean because he is a workingman, I suppose."

"If you like. You would miss all the things to which you were used. Love in a cottage isn't practical for young women brought up as you have been."

"Then I've been brought up wrong. If I were fond enough of the man—but that's absurd. We're discussing an impossible case. I'll just say this, though. I've never met a man who would be as little likely to bore one."

"Does his cousin bore you?"

"No. Captain Kilmeny is interesting in his way too, but—"

"Well?"

"His thoughts are all well regulated ones. He keeps to the proper beaten track." She flung up a hand impatiently. "Oh, I know he's perfect. I've never been allowed to forget that. He's too perfect. He would let me do anything I wanted to do. I would want a husband—if I ever have one—who would be strong enough to make me want to do whatever he said."

Farquhar smiled as he flung his cigar into the river. "That works out better in theory than in practice, my dear. It's the little things that count in married life. What we need is a love well under control and friction eliminated."

"That's not what I want. Give me my great moments, even if I have to pay for them."

He understood perfectly her eager desire for the best life has to offer. What he was proposing for her was a tame second best. But it was safe, and the first rule of the modern marriage mart is to play the game safe. Yet he had a boyish errant impulse to tell her to cut loose and win happiness if she could. What restrained him, in addition to what he owed Lady Jim in the matter, was his doubt as to this young man's character.

"There would be another thing to consider. Kilmeny is under a cloud—a pretty serious one. All the evidence connects him with this robbery. Grant that you believe him innocent. Still, a nice girl can't let her name be connected with that of a man suspected of a crime."

"I'm sure he isn't guilty. I don't care what the evidence is."

"Frald that's sentiment. It has a bad look for him."

"Do we desert our friends when things have a bad look for them?"

"Him! Friends!"

"I used that word," she told him stanchly.

"But you've only talked with the man three times," he answered with a gleam of friendly malice in his eyes.

"I've talked with Mr. Verinder forty times and I'm less his friend after each talk," she returned with energy.

"Well, I daresay I've exaggerated the whole matter, my dear. I was just to give you a hint—no more."

"You've done it, then."

"Strikes me that I've done my duty in the matter."

"You have — admirably," she scoffed.

"It's up to Di now—if you should take a fancy for entertaining your highwayman again while fishing."

"It's not likely that I'll ever see him again."

"I daresay not." He rose and looked across the rushing water. "There's just one thing I stick out for. Regardless of your interest in him—no matter what might happen—you won't let things get on another footing until he has proved his innocence—absolutely and beyond question."

"Isn't that rather an unnecessary condition? I'm not in the habit of throwing myself at the heads of strangers who are merely causally polite to me."

He took in her sweet supple slimness, the fine throat line beneath the piquant lifted chin which mocked his caution, the little imps of raillery that flashed from the dark live eyes. In spite of a passionate craving for the adventure of life she had a good deal of reticence and an abundant self-respect. He felt that he had said more than enough already.

"Quite right, my dear. I withdraw my condition."

"It's one I would insist upon myself—if there were any likelihood of any need of it—which there isn't."

An easy-going man, he did not cross bridges till he came to them. His wife had persuaded him that Moya needed a talking to, but he was glad to be through with it.

"Hang the scamp, anyhow," he laughed. "Maybe he'll break his neck on one of those outlaw broncbos he's so fond of riding. Maybe they'll put him safely away in prison, where there is neither marrying nor giving in marriage. Maybe, as you say, he'll have the bad taste to prefer Joyce to my little Irish wild rose, in which case he'll be put in his place at the proper time."

"It's even possible," she added with a murmur of half-embarrassed laughter, "that if he honored one with an offer—which it has never entered his head to do—one might regretfully decline with thanks."

"Amen! In the meantime God lead your grace by the hand, as old Bacon says." He brought his heels together, bowed over her fingers, and kissed them with exaggerated old-fashioned gallantry.

"Who's being romantic now?" she wanted to know gayly.

CHAPTER VII

Moya's Highwayman

Dinner at the Lodge was just finished. It was the one hour of the day when anything like formality obtained. Each one dropped into breakfast when he or she pleased. Luncheon rarely found them together. But Lady Jim insisted that dinner should be a civilized function. Unless there was to be night fishing the whole party usually adjourned from the dining room to the river-front porch, where such members of it as desired might smoke the postprandial cigar or cigaret. Tonight nobody cared to get out rod and line. In an hour or so they would return to the living-room for bridge.

Voices drifted up the trail and presently riders came into sight. They halted among the trees, where one dismounted and came forward, his trailing spurs jingling as he walked.

He bowed to his audience in general, and again and more particularly to Lady Farquhar.

"Evening, ma'am. My name's Gill—sheriff of this county. I hate to trouble you, but my men haven't had a bite to eat since early this mo'ning. Think we could get a snack here? We'll not get to Gunnison till most eleven."

Lady Farquhar rose. "I'll have the cook make something for you. How many?"

"Six. Much obliged. Just anything that's handy."

Sheriff Gill beckoned to the men in the trees, who tied their horses and presently came forward. All but one of them were heavily armed. That one walked between a 30-30 and a 32 special carbine. It was observable that the men with the rifles did not lift their eyes from him.

Moya felt her heart flutter like that of a caged bird. The blood ebbed from her lips and she swayed in her seat. The prisoner was Jack Kilmeny. Farquhar, sitting beside the girl, let his hand fall upon hers with a comforting little pressure.

"Steady!" his voice murmured so that she alone heard.

Yet his own pulse stirred with the sheer melodrama of the scene. For as the man came forward it chanced that the luminous moonbeams haloed like a spotlight the blond head and splendid shoulders of the prisoner. Never in his gusty lifetime had he looked the vagabond enthroned. He was coatless, and the strong muscles sloped beautifully from the brown throat. A sardonic smile was on the devil-may-care face, and those who saw that smile labeled it impudent, debonair, or whimsical, as fancy pleased.

"By Jove, the fellow's a natural-born aristocrat," thought Farquhar, the most democratic of men.

Jack Kilmeny nodded with cool equality toward Farquhar and the captain, ignored Verinder, and smiled genially at India. For Moya his look had a special meaning. It charged her with the duty of faith in him. Somehow too it poured courage into her sinking heart.

"Afraid an engagement at Gunnison with Sheriff Gill won't let me stop for any poker tonight," he told his host.

Farquhar was on the spot to meet him in the same spirit. "Verinder will be glad of that. I fancy my pocketbook too will be fatter tomorrow morning.

Biggs appeared to take the newly arrived party in charge. As they started to follow him the prisoner came face to face with Joyce, who was just coming out of the house. She looked at the young miner and at the rifles, and her eyes dilated. Under the lowered lights of evening she seemed to swim in a tide of beauty rich and mellow. The young man caught his breath at the sheer pagan loveliness of her.

"What is it?" she asked in a low, sweet, tremulous voice.

His assurance fled. The bravado was sponged from his face instantly. He stared at her in silence from fascinated eyes until he moved forward at the spur of an insistant arm at his elbow.

India wondered how Lady Jim would dispose of the party. Jack Kilmeny might be a criminal, but he happened to be their cousin. It would hardly do to send him to the servants' quarters to eat. And where he ate the sheriff and his posse would likewise have to dine.

The young woman need not have concerned herself. Lady Farquhar knew enough of the West and its ways not to make a mistake. Such food as could be prepared at short notice was served in the dining-room.

Having washed the dust of travel from himself, the sheriff returned to the porch to apologize once more for having made such trouble.

Farquhar diverted him from his regrets by asking him how they had made the capture.

"I ain't claiming much credit for getting him," Gill admitted. "This here was the way of it. A kid had been lost from Landor's ranch—strayed away in the hills, y'understand. She was gone for forty-eight hours, and everybody in the district was on the hunt for her. Up there the mountains are full of pockets. Looked like they weren't going to git her. Soon it would be too late, even if they did find her. Besides, there are a heap of mountain lions up in that country. I tell you her folks were plumb worried."

Moya, listening to every word as she leaned forward, spoke vividly. "And Mr. Kilmeny found her."

The sheriff's surprised eyes turned to her. "That's right, ma'am. He did. I dunno how you guessed it, but you've rung the bell. He found her and brought her down to the ranch. It just happened we had dropped in there ten minutes before. So we gathered him in handy as the pocket in your shirt. Before he could move we had the crawl on him."

The sheriff retired to the dining-room, whence came presently snatches of cheerful talk between the prisoner and his captors. In their company Jack Kilmeny was frankly a Western frontiersman.

"You passed close to me Wednesday night at the fork of Rainbow above the J K ranch. I was lying on a ledge close to the trail. You discussed whether to try Deer Creek or follow Rainbow to its headwaters," the miner said.

"That was sure one on us. Hadn't been for the kid, I don't reckon we ever would have took you," a deputy confessed.

"What beats me is why you weren't a hundred miles away in Routt county over in your old stamping ground," another submitted.

"I had my reasons. I wasn't looking to be caught anyhow. Now you've got me you want to watch me close," the prisoner advised.

"We're watching you. Don't make any mistake about that and try any fool break," Gill answered, quite undisturbed.

"He's the coolest hand I ever heard," Farquhar said to the party on the porch. "If I were a highwayman I'd like to have him for a partner."

"He's not a highwayman, I tell you," corrected Moya.

"I hope he isn't, but I'm afraid he is," India confided in a whisper. "For whatever else he is, Jack Kilmeny is a man."

"Very much so," the captain nodded between troubled puffs of his pipe.

"And I'm going to stand by him," announced his sister with a determined toss of her pretty head.

Moya slipped an arm quickly around her waist. She was more grateful for this support than she could say. It meant that India at least had definitely accepted the American as a relative with the obligation that implied. Both girls waited for Ned Kilmeny to declare himself, for, after all, he was the head of the family. He smoked in silence for a minute, considering the facts in his stolid deliberate fashion.

The excitement of the girl he loved showed itself in the dusky eyes sparkling beneath the soft mass of blue-black hair, in the glow of underlying blood that swept into her cheeks. She hoped—oh, how she hoped!—that the officer would stand by his cousin. In her heart she knew that if he did not—no matter how right his choice might be in principle—she never would like him so well again. He was a man who carried in his face and in his bearing the note of fineness, of personal distinction, but if he were to prove a formalist at heart, if he were going to stickle for an assurance of his kindman's innocence before he came to the prisoner's aid, Moya would have no further use for him.

When the sheriff presently came out Captain Kilmeny asked him if he might have a word with the prisoner.

"Sure. Anything you want to say to him."

The English officer drew his cousin aside and with some embarrassment tendered to his cousin the use of his purse in the event it might be needed for the defense.

Jack looked at him steadily with hard unflinching eyes. "Why are you offering this, captain?"

"I don't quite take you."

"I mean, what's your reason? Don't like it to get out that you have a cousin in the pen, is that it? Anxious to avoid a family scandal?" he asked, almost with a sneer.

The captain flushed, but before he could answer India flamed out. "You might have the decency to be ashamed of that, Jack Kilmeny."

Her cousin looked at the girl gravely, then turned to her lean, clean-faced brother. "I am. Beg your pardon, captain. As for your offer, I would accept it if there were any need. But there isn't. The charges against me will fall flat."

"Deuced glad to hear it. Miss Dwight has just been telling us it would be all right."

India looked straight at Jack out of the steel-blue eyes that were so like his own. "I wasn't so sure of it myself, but Moya was. Nothing could shake her. She's a good friend."

"I had it sized up about that way," the miner replied. "But I've a notion Miss Kilmeny will stand the acid test, too. Anyhow, I'm much obliged to her."

The prisoner shook hands with both of his cousins, lifted a broad-brimmed gray felt hat from the rack, and delivered himself to the sheriff.

"All right, Gill."

India gave a little exclamation and moved toward the hatrack. Her hand fell upon a second hat, similar in appearance to the first, but much more worn and dust-stained. She opened her lips to speak and closed them without saying a word. For her eyes had met those of Moya and read there a warning.

Jack Kilmeny nodded a brisk farewell to Farquhar, smiled at Miss Dwight, and moved with his guards to the clump of trees where the horses had been left. His eyes had looked for Joyce, but she was not at that moment in sight.

The last faint beat of the retreating hoofs died away. An awkward constraint settled upon the party left at the Lodge. It was impossible to discuss the situation openly, yet it was embarrassing to ignore the subject in the thoughts of all. After a decent interval they began to drop away, one by one, from the group. India followed Moya, and found that young woman in her room.

"What are you hiding?" Miss Kilmeny asked quickly.

Moya produced from her hatbox a gray sombrero and put it on the table. "I didn't know it was you—thought it might be Lady Jim," she explained.

"Why wasn't I to tell Jack Kilmeny that he had taken Ned's hat by mistake?" India wanted to know.

"Because it wasn't by mistake."

"Not by mistake! What would he want with another man's hat?"

"I'm not so sure about that. Perhaps he didn't want his own. You see, I had started myself to tell him about the mistake, but his eyes asked me plain as words not to speak."

"But why—why?" India frowned at the hat, her active brain busy. "It would be absurd for him to want Ned's hat. He must have had some reason, though."

"Don't they search prisoners before they lock them up?" Moya asked abruptly.

India shook her head. "I don't know. Do they?"

"Of course they do." Moya's eyes began to shine. "Now suppose there is something about that hat he didn't want them to see."

"How do you mean?" India picked up the hat and turned it round slowly. "It's worn and a bit disreputable, but he wouldn't care for that."

Moya found a pair of scissors in her work basket. With these she ripped off the outer ribbon. This told her nothing. Next she examined the inside. Under the sweat pad was a folded slip of paper. She waved it in excitement.

"What did I tell you?"

"But — if he is innocent — what could there be he wanted to hide?"

"I don't know." Moya unfolded the paper enough to see that there was writing in it. "Do you think we ought to read this?"

"I don't know," India repeated in her turn. "Perhaps it may be a message to you."

Moya's face lighted. "Of course that's it. He wanted to tell us something when the rest were not there, so he used this method."

Three cramped lines were penciled on the torn fragment of paper.

At wharf above camp.

Twelve steps below big rock.

In gunny sack three yards from shore.

Two pairs of puzzled eyes looked into each other.

"What can it mean?" India asked.

"I don't know, unless——"

"Unless what?"

"Can it be a direction for finding something?"

"But what? And why should it be hidden in his hat? Besides, he would have no chance to put it in there after he was captured."

"Then perhaps it isn't a message to me at all."

"That's what we must find out. 'At wharf above camp.' That probably means his fishing camp."

"What are you going to do, India?"

"I'm going to get Ned to help me find that gunny sack."

Moya found herself trembling. She did not know why. It was not doubt of her reckless friend, but none the less she was in a panic.

"Do you think we'd better?"

Miss Kilmeny looked at her in surprise. In general nobody came to decision more quickly than Moya.

"Of course. How else can we tell whether it is something he wants us to do for him?"

"When shall we look?"

"The sooner the better—tonight," answered the other girl immediately. "The wharf above the camp. It's not a quarter of an hour from here. I'll not sleep till I know what he means."

"Lady Jim," Moya reminded her.

"She needn't know. She can't object if we take Ned and go fishing for an hour."

Moya consulted her watch. "They'll be gathering for bridge pretty soon. Let's go now. We can be back in time for supper."

"Get into your fishing togs. I'll get Ned and we'll meet you on the west porch in a quarter of an hour."

Within the appointed time the three slipped away down the river bank trail as silently as conspirators. The captain was rather inclined to pooh-pooh the whole thing, but he was not at all sorry to share an adventure that brought him into a closer relationship with Moya Dwight.

"Must be this wharf," India said presently, as a bulky shadow loomed out of the darkness.

"Shouldn't wonder. Here's a big rock just below it. Didn't the paper say something about a rock?" asked the captain.

"Twelve steps below big rock, it says."

The soldier paced off the distance. "What now?"

"Three yards from the shore," called his sister. "There should be a gunny sack, whatever that is."

"Afraid he's spoofing us," Kilmeny said with a laugh as he moved out in his waders against the current. "Here I am. What's the next direction?"

India giggled. She was Irish enough to get the humorous side of things and could not help being frivolous even when she was greatly interested. "Now you look over your left shoulder at the moon and wish."

Her brother's high voice cut in. "I say. My foot's kicking someing. Wait a jiff."

He braced his feet, dived suddenly down with one arm till his face touched the water, and grappled with his fingers for a hold on something lying between two rocks at the bottom. When he straightened again it was with an effort. He did not attempt to raise his burden from the stream, but waded ashore with it. Using both hands, he dragged his find to land.

"It's a sack," India cried excitedly.

The captain's eyes met those of Moya. His face was grave, but she was white to the lips. Both of them felt sure of what they would find in the sack.

"Open it," she told him tersely.

With his pocketknife Kilmeny cut the string that tied the sack. He drew out a heavy valise so full that it gaped. Silver and gold coins, as well as bills, filled it to the mouth. They had found the money stolen from the treasurer of the Gunnison County Fair association.

All three of them were sick at heart. Jack Kilmeny then was guilty after all. The message in the hat had not been intended for them, but had been merely a note of identification of the spot. He had taken the captain's hat merely because he did not want the officers to find the directions under the sweat pad. He had in essence lied to Moya and to the cousin who had offered to stand shoulder to shoulder with him in his trouble.

To Moya the next hour was a nightmare. They returned to the Lodge and slipped into the house by way of a French window opening upon the deserted north porch. Kilmeny hid the sack of treasure in his trunk and divested himself of his fishing clothes. Presently he joined Moya and his sister on the front porch, where shortly they were discovered by Verinder in search of a fourth at bridge.

India, knowing how greatly her friend was shaken, volunteered to fill the table and maneuvered Verinder back into the living-room with her. The millionaire had vaguely the sense of a conspiracy against him and resented it, even though of late he had been veering from Moya to Joyce in his attentions.

Captain Kilmeny, left alone with the girl of his dreams, wisely said nothing. He was himself indignant, his family pride stung to the quick. His cousin was not only a thief but a liar. Born of a race of soldiers, with the traditions of family and of the army back of him for generations, the latter offense was the greater of the two. He understood something of how Miss Dwight felt. She had let herself become greatly interested in this vagabond cousin of his. Openly she had championed his cause. Now her feelings were wounded, her pride hurt, and her anger ablaze. The fellow's offense against her had been flagrant.

So far the captain had guessed correctly. Moya writhed like a bruised woodland creature. Her friendship had been abused. She had been as credulous as a simple country wench, while he no doubt had been laughing up his sleeve at her all the time. No longer had she any doubt of his guilt. She visualized the hurried run for safety to camp, the swift disposal of the treasure in the river because of the close pursuit. When she lived over again that scene on Sunbeam the girl flogged her soul like a penintent. As one grinds defiantly on an ulcerated tooth, so she crushed her pride and dragged it in the dust.

But the wound was deeper even than this. To give herself in friendship impulsively was her temperament, though not many were judged worthy of such giving. This blue-eyed scamp had won her as no man ever had before. She had seen him through a glamour. Now his character stood stripped in its meanness. Her sweet trust was crushed. In the reaction that was upon her she craved rest and safety. No longer had she any confidence in her own judgment. Against the advice of her friends she had been wayward and headstrong, so sure that she knew best.

Kilmeny, sitting beside her in the deep shadows cast by the wild cucumber vines, became aware that she was weeping silently. His heart bled for her. He had known her always buoyant, gallant as Galahad, vibrant of joy to the finger tips.

"I say, don't," he pleaded. It was impossible for him to voice adequately his feelings. Greatly daring he let an arm rest across the shoulders that were being racked by suppressed pianissimo sobs.

"You mustn't, you know. I can't stand it." And, again, "Please don't."

She gulped down the lump in her throat and turned upon him filmy eyes, the lashes of which were tangled with tears. This fine strong soldier represented the haven of rest toward which she was being driven. Had she never met his American cousin she knew that she would probably have accepted him in the end. The swift impulse swept her to anchor her craft for life in a safe harbor. She had tried rebellion, and that had left her spent and beaten. What she wanted now was safety, a rest from the turmoil of emotion.

"Do you still . . . want me?" she asked lifelessly.

He could not on the instant take her meaning. Then, "want you!" he cried in a low voice no words could have expressed fully. "Want you? Oh, my dear!"

"You know I don't love you . . . not in one way," she told him naively. "Lady Jim says that will come. I don't know. Perhaps you won't want to take the risk."

She could see the desire of her leap to his honest eyes. "By God, I'll take my chance," he cried.

"You'll give me all the time I want—not push me too hard?"

"You shall set your own time."

Her dusky head was leaning wearily against the back of a wicker chair. From sheer fatigue her eyes fluttered shut. Her lover could see the round bird-like throat swell as she swallowed the lump that had gathered. Pity for her and love of her rose in him like a flood. He would have given anything to wrap her in his arms and fight away her troubles. But he knew it would be months before he could win the right to do this.

"Would you mind if . . . if we didn't tell the others just yet?"

"It shall be as you say, Moya, dear."

She nodded languid thanks. "You're good. I . . . I think I'll go to bed. I'm so tired."

He kissed the tips of her fingers and she vanished round the corner of the house.

Kilmeny sat down again and looked for long across the moonlit river. His sweetheart had promised to marry him, but in how strange a fashion. He was to be her husband some day, but he was not yet her lover by a good deal, and there rose before him the strong brown face of his cousin with its mocking eyes and devil-may-care smile.

His promised wife! He had despaired of winning her, and she had crept to him as a hurt child does to its mother. There was no exultation in his heart. Poor child! How sad and tired her eyes had been.

To Be Continued

18 STATES BACK THIRD PARTY IDEA

LaFollette Followers Say Movement Is Well Under Way.

Eighteen states will be well organized for a third party to be headed by Senator LaFollette.

This is the prediction of those who are trying to further the third-party movement. The movement is still without the sanction of LaFollette, whose close friends are doing nothing further than warning their followers not to have anything to do with the Farmer-Labor convention called for St. Paul June 17, and to repeat that LaFollette has not made up his mind as to his intentions.

All of the states that are being organized quietly are in the West. The leaders have decided that the present is not the time for such a movement in any state in the Middle West. In these states they will attempt to be the balance of power.

The leaders insist that there will be a third party of importance, no matter who is nominated by the old parties and regardless of LaFollette's condition, physically. They insist that the senator is convalescing from his attack of pneumonia, but that even if he did not, their movement will go on with the probability that someone even more careless than LaFollette of party designations, such as Senator Wheeler, will head the movement. They say there are at least a half dozen men willing to lead.

Among the six they consider Victor Murdock, Kansas, and Governor Sweet, Colorado. The latter is said to be somewhat more careful of party regularity because he wishes to be a candidate for United States senator on the Democratic ticket.

The LaFollette aides are confident they will carry at least Wisconsin, Minnesota, Idaho, Wyoming, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Montana, Colorado, Kansas, Washington and Oregon. They are not so sure of the other six as to name them.

France May Adopt U. S. Senate Plan

The French chamber of deputies, if the senate ratifies a measure passed on the eve of adjournment before election, will hereafter be elected on the same terms as the American senate, namely, for six-year terms, one-third of the deputies being up for re-election every two years.

Heretofore all of the deputies have been elected at the same time for terms of four years, which might be prolonged in cases of national emergencies, such as the World war, which affected the 1914 chamber.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

ONE of the prettiest frocks you've ever seen is No. 2060 which can be made in an hour. Follow the diagram and see for yourself how simple it is to make. It is the thing for card parties or semi-formal dances. Your dress would be striking made in Chinese red crepe if the color suits you. For more general wear dark blue, black, brown or green can be used with good effect. The older woman needs gowns of soft flowing lines and something to give the illusion of slenderness which the collar in No. 2074 does. Of printed or plain cotton it would make a lovely morning or porch frock but silk crepe can be used if you want it for dressy occasions.

No. 2060—Pretty Frock—The pattern is cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Price 15c. You need only 2⅞ yards of 40 or 44-inch hmaterial.

No. 2074—Morning Style—The pattern cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. The medium size, 38, requires 3⅛ yards of 40-inch material with ⅝ yard 27-inch material is required. Price 15c.

No. 2058—Cuts All in One—One straight length of material 3 yards long and 36 inches wide is all that is needed to make this pretty style in the medium size. It is made to fit in becomingly at the waistline. One of those new printed cottons so attractively colorful would be nice for warm weather wear and to wear now a silk crepe either plain or printed is suggested. Or perhaps you'd like it in a twill or serge with organdie, batiste or eyelet embroidery to trim around the neck and sleeves. The pattern comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Price 15c.

No. 2062—Corset Cover—The pattern cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires ¾ yard of 40-inch material. Price 15c.

No. 2081—Union Suit—The one-piece suit has been forced to yield to the athletic union suit which is preferred because it is more comfortable and has no part to hitch at the waist and no unruly shirt to come up the back. You can make a good lasting suit at little expense and if there's a boy in the house, you can make one for him too by just buying a little extra material. The pattern No. 2081 is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches breast measure. For a 36-inch size you will need 2 yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2077—Girls' Dress—The accompanying diagram is a reduced likeness of one piece of the pattern—the other piece cuts the same. Semi-circular slashes are made for the armholes, giving the effect of a yoke, and to make the waist set smartly and to give slight fulness to the skirt, slashes are made at the waistline at the sides, the lower edge gathered and joined to the upper edges. A printed silk would be nice for best and a fine cotton either plain or novelty weave would be pretty too. The dress pattern cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1⅞ yards 36-inch material. Price 15c.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

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MUTT AND JEFF — What Mutt Needs Is a System to "Beat" the Landlady — By "BUD" FISHER

JEFF, WE'RE SITTING PRETTY! THE RACES OPEN AT HAVRE DE GRACE ON THE FIFTEENTH AND I'VE GOT OUR ROLL OF NINE BUCKS TUCKED AWAY IN MY HIP POCKET!
THE LANDLADY WAS ASKING FOR THE RENT AGAIN THIS MORNING!
SHE CAN WAIT! WHEN WE GET BACK FROM THE RACES WITH FIVE OR SIX THOUSAND BERRIES IN OUR JEANS WE'LL SLIP HER A HUNDRED!
SURE! WE'LL SHOW HER WE'RE A COUPLE OF LIBERAL GUYS!
NOW I'VE GOT A SURE SYSTEM TO BEAT THE HORSES! ON MY FIRST BET I'LL CLEAN UP ON A TEN TO ONE SHOT! RIGHT AWAY WE'LL BE NINETY BERRIES TO THE GOOD! THEN—
HOT DOG!
JEFF, WHAT'S THE MATTER?
THE LANDLADY!! OUR ROLL!! LOOK, MUTT!
THE SAME ROLL
SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT-NINE! JUST WHAT YOU OWE ME, GENTLEMEN! THANKS!

Child-birth

WHEN the Little One arrives, you can have that moment more free from suffering than you have perhaps imagined. An eminent physician, expert in this science, has shown the way. It was he who first produced the great remedy, "Mother's Friend." Mrs. C. J. Hartman, Scranton, Pa., says:

"With my first two children I had a doctor and a nurse and then they had to use instruments, but with my last two children I used 'Mother's Friend' and had only a nurse; we had no time to get a doctor because I wasn't very sick—only about ten or fifteen minutes." Use "Mother's Friend" as our mothers and grandmothers did. Don't wait, start today, and meanwhile write to Bradfield Regulator Co., BA-55, Atlanta, Ga., for a free illustrated book containing information every expectant mother should have. "Mother's Friend" is sold by all drug stores

...YS SENTIMENT ...LES STATUTES

...olidge Tells Women's ...Committee U. S. Needs ...More Aid From Public.

...esident Coolidge, addressing ...s of the Women's National ... Law Enforcement ...mittee of the White ...erica, told them success... ...enforcement depended primarily ...the measure of public senti... ...of the law.

...sometimes wish," the President ...that people would put a little ...of the observance ...they do upon its ...a maxim of our ... government ... people, but the ...vernment. That ... of this kind is so ...

...who received the ... had heard ad... ...the subject by the two ...cabinet, Attor... and Secretary of ...d other speak... ...the only prac... ...ating respect ...less awakening ...through move... ...from your ac... ...determination ...new order of ...

Haynes Sounds Rally Call.

...Haynes called Stone said the ...respect for and ...law must be held to ... "enemies of ... "enforcement ...ernment." Pro... Haynes called ...members to a "second ... of prohibition," ..., in a message ...declared the ...ing, declared the ...ion of our institutions ...itself."

...Wilson held up as a ...enemy of society than the ... the man who ...because he does ...or because he feels he ...its penalties.

"Laughing at Flag."

...people think the Volstead ...the 18th amendment a joke, ...laughing at the Stars ... "Law enforce... ...analysis is a matter ...

...the Boston police ...as an example of the depend... ...government for protection ...individual. Mr. Wilbur de... ...Calvin Coolidge is President ...be declared in unmis... ...terms that a man's first duty ...this country."

...Secretary said the ...were interested in the oil ...not because they have a ...conviction as to the wisdom ...the leases but because they are ...vitally in the question as to ...whether officials entrusted with ...execution of the laws have wil... ...violated such laws, and if so, ...whether any such violation was with ...corrupt motive."

"Happily," he added, "honesty is a party matter."

Lawyers retained in advance by ...criminal organizations of boot... ...gers, dope peddlers and the like, ...defend crimes not yet committed, ...are denounced by the speaker as ...criminals.

Senator Frank B. Willis, Ohio, told ...committee at its night session ...the enfranchised women of ...America had it within their power to ...'old or lose'" the 18th amendment, ...which they won without the vote.

"The 18th amendment," he said, ...will stay in the constitution and ...will be enforced if the women of ...America want it. If they do not, it ...will fail. But there can be no doubt ...that American women stand on ...this question. This organization is ...an illustration."

In a letter read to the gathering, ...John D. Rockefeller, Jr., asked ...whether "we have not come to the ...time when we must honestly enforce ...the prohibition law or honestly try ...to change it?" She called upon ...American women to use the vote to ...correct a situation in which "our ...faith in our political leaders is too ...often shaken by their seeming in... ...difference to this vital question of ...law enforcement, and a worm is eat... ...away at the heart of the future ...of our children."

Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, Boston, also ...urged women to "take your brooms ...to the polls," adding that the failure ...of qualified men and women vot... ...ers to go to the polls in national ...elections made for "poor national ...housekeeping."

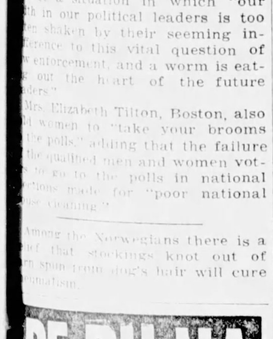
...Among the Norwegians there is a ...belief that stockings knot out of ...their own accord will cure ...rheumatism.

PE-RU-NA FOR STOMACH CATARRH

Few, if any, remedies can equal the value of Pe-ru-na for catarrh of the stomach.

At this season it is estimated that every third person more or less troubled with this form of catarrh

BE READY



Have the Proper Medicine in the House.

—

Sold Everywhere

Tablets or Liquid

Neighborhood News

"WE OUGHTA MAKE HIM COME BACK AN' FILL UP THIS HOLE!
WORMS!
ATTACKED YOU!? WELL WOT DID YOU EXPECT THEM KIDS TO DO WHEN THEY COME OVER AND FIND YOU DIGGING FISHIN' WORMS RIGHT IN TH' MIDDLE OF THEIR NEW BASE BALL DIAMOND.
THE TREMENDOUS RUMPUS OVER IN THE BIG VACANT LOT DREW OFFICER GROGAN TO THE SCENE BUT HE GAVE MIGHTY LITTLE SYMPATHY TO THE VICTIM OF THE ATTACK.
FOX

POSTMASTER GENERAL SUBMITS PLANS TO RAISE EMPLOYES' PAY

Postmaster General Harry S. New condemned as unwarranted the postal salary increases proposed in bills before congress and sent to Chairman Edge of the joint subcommittee on postoffices his suggestions for salary increases with recommendations for increased postage and postal service fees to meet such a pay raise.

Pending bills would increase postal expenditures $150,000,000 a year, he said, and the state of the national budget would not permit such expenditures. If any bill is passed increasing salaries, the revenues to meet the increases must be raised by increases in postal rates, Mr. New said. Submitting a lengthy analysis of salaries of postal employes and similar classes of workers in private business, the postmaster general said comparison revealed that the advantage rested with the postal employes.

Advises Proponents to Wait.

"I have urged the desirability of not undertaking the revision of postage rates until the results of the cost ascertainment now being conducted shall have become known which will be in a few months," said Mr. New. "It has been made evident, however, that there is a strong desire upon the part of the friends of these bills to legislate upon rates regardless of that situation."

The salary increases suggested as a substitute by the postmaster general were worked out on a scale of an increase of $200 for clerks and carriers in first class offices having $600,000 annual revenues, and $100 in first class offices having less than $600,000 annual revenues, and in all second class offices.

Increase of $43,000,000.

"Starting with these increases there will be an endeavor to readjust other salaries throughout the service accordingly," said Mr. New. "The total amount of increased expenditure which this alternative would carry is approximately $43,000,000."

The increases would amount to $2,419,920 for second, third and fourth class postmasters; $10,487,895 for assistant postmasters, clerks and supervisory employes; $7,010,300 for city letter carriers; $6,210,000 for the railway mail service; $7,500,000 for the rural delivery service; $3,997,360 for clerks in third class postoffices; $165,990 for postoffice inspectors, and the remainder for other classes of employes.

The increases in postage and fee rates suggested by Mr. New to meet the pay increases with the various classes of mail and services to which they apply and the estimated increase in revenue are:

Second class matter, $4,985,000, by increasing rates on advertising matter one an da half cents a pound in first and second zones; one and a quarter cents in third zon eand one and a quarter in fourth zone.

Third class matter, $500,000 by incorporating in fourth class matter all third class matter above eight ounces.

Parcel Post Increase.

Fourth class matter $30,100,000, by increasing parcel post rates beginning at nine ounces to and including eighth zone, and on the pound rates to and including 70 pounds for local delivery and for local delivery and for first, second and third zones; increasing rates for fourth, fifth and sixth zones from nine ounces to five pounds and for seventh and eighth zones to four pounds.

Insurance fees, $1,750,000, by increasing fee from three to five cents and five to seven cents, the 10 and 25-cent fees remaining unchanged.

C. O. D. service, $1,200,000, by increasing fee from 10 to 12 cents for up to $10, establishing a 15-cent fee for collections from $10 to $50, and continuing 25-cent fee for $50 to $100.

Registry service, $1,100,000, by increasing fee from 10 to 12 cents and charging one cent for return receipt when requested.

Special delivery service, $900,000, by increasing fee to 15 cents for artiles from two pounds to 10 pounds, and 20 cents for articles of 10 pounds and over.

Money Order Rates.

Money order service, $2,761,000, by rate increases averaging two cents per order, there being slight increase in most instances and decreases to others, under the schedule: Not over $2.50, five cents; over $2.50 and under $5, seven cents; over $5 and under $10, 10 cents; over $10 and under $25, 12 cents; over $25 and under $50, 15 cents; over 550 and under $75, 18 cents; over $75 and under $100, 20 cents.

INFLUENZA HITS EUROPE AGAIN

Long, Hard Winter Raises Death Rate in Wales and England.

An unusually long, hard winter and the spell of severe weather since the vernal equinox have increased the number of deaths in England and Wales.

More than four times as many persons died of influenza in the two countries this year as last. The official figures show that during the first 13 weeks of the curent year, 19,162 more persons died in the 105 cities and boroughs of England and Wales than during the corresponding period last year.

Influenza took the largest toll, but measles and bronchial troubles were responsible for most of the other increases. Deaths from pneumonia last week were 2,515, as compared with 1,148 in the corresponding week last year.

The disastrous effects of the last winter, which recently culminated in a very serious increase in influenza throughout western Europe, reacting gravely on the general mortality rate are revealed by the monthly epidemiological report published by the health section of the League of Nations.

While all western Europe suffered a heavy death toll, the league's figures show that influenza was prevalent in the British Isles, deaths for the week ending Feb. 2 being 367, as against 61 and 50 respectively, in Germany and the United States.

An analysis of the general situation by the league's health section also indicates that the influenza outbreak over Western Europe co-incided with the large increase in the general mortality rate, which was considerably in excess of the corresponding rates for last year.

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Says He's Found Foe to Chase Barley Pest

Discovery of a germ which blights vast crops of barley each year and causes great loss to farmers throughout the country, was reported to the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences recently. After a series of experiments Dr. James A. Faris said he had isolated the germ and it was predicted that effective means of destroying it would be found soon.

GENEVA ATTACKS CUSTOMS RULING

Versailles Treaty Change Imposes Duty on Food From Over Border.

Calling on the league of nations—from within its own household, so to speak—to settle a discussion with France, next door, is an action threatened by the canton of Geneva of the Swiss republic, in which this world organization has its seat.

This queer combination of world problem and domestic problem results from Geneva's being a sort of "political and economic peninsula thrust into France," according to a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic society describing the canton.

"The canton of Geneva seems to hang precariously to the rest of Switzerland like a fragment of food on the bottom of a spoon," says the bulletin. "Though it has an area of more than 100 square miles, its contact with Swiss territory is across a narrow neck little more than three miles wide. The contact with France, on the other hand, is along a border more than 50 miles long.

"Naturally, Geneva has looked largely to French land, only a stone's throw away in every direction, for its fresh food supplies. The fact that this surrounding region is one of France's garden spots increased this natural dependence. Ringing Geneva round are the prolific orchards and gardens and chestnut groves of the Departments of Upper Savoy and Ain, and the general farming regions in which they are set with their poultry and small flocks of farm animals.

"Geneva has drawn many of its supplies from this region for centuries, long before the territory nearby was either French or Swiss. The city virtually was independent during the Middle Ages, being ruled as the temporal realm of a bishop appointed by the pope. For 15 years after the first French republic was established, Geneva was annexed to France, and no question of boundaries arose.

"When the canton's independence was restored in 1815, the custom of drawing on the surrounding country for supplies was recognized and portions of Savoy and Ain were set apart as regions of free trade, the French economic frontier being maintained some miles back from the real boundary. When the recent Treaty of Versailles was written, France inserted a clause moving the customs frontier up to the territorial boundary line. The Swiss citizens voted against their government's accepting the change, and it is the resulting dispute that may go to the league of nations."

STORM AIR RIDE TO AID SCIENCE

Weather Officials to Fly Through Gales in Free Balloon for Data.

Riding in a free balloon on the billows of a storm is what airmen in Dayton, O., say will be one of the most novel scientific undertakings the world has witnessed.

A series of 15 such flights will be made from Scott Field, Belleville, Ill., in the coming two months, if there should be that number of storms in that time.

The flights will be made by Dr. C. LeRoy Meisinger, meterologist of the weather bureau at Washington. His aids will be Lieutenants James T. Neeley and A. K. Foster, Scott Field balloonists.

To Collect Storm Data.

The object of the flight is to collect data about storms at close range not obtainable in any other manner.

The information gathered while riding the gales will be tabulated and used by the weather bureau in forecasts.

A hydrogen balloon of 35,000 cubic feet capacity will be used. The car will be equipped with all kinds of instruments, each having a specific duty to perform.

Dr. Meisinger conferred with McCook field officials on his way to Scott field and said the flights will start this week if there is a storm.

Take Instruments Along.

The aeronauts will be equipped for any emergency which might arise. They will be supplied with parachutes, carrier pigeons and powerful receiving radio sets and many instruments. Rations for 24 hours for each man in the party will be supplemented by emergency rations for each.

Before Meisinger starts, he will be informed by radio from Washington and the other stations of prevailing weather. Even while in flight he will tune in and pick up such reports as may be in the air.

He will maintain an accurate record of all reports received and so will Washington. These will be used later, as will postal cards addressed to the weather bureau, which will be cast overboard from time to time. They carry a request of forwarding by dropping in the mail.

The Latest Markets

Weakness cropped out again in the stock market during the week ended April 11, prices resuming the downward trend after the preceding week of rallies.

For the first time since the current decline began last Feb. 7 rail shares declined each day with industrials for five successive days.

In addition to Washington as a bearish factor, Wall street heard of the 130,000 ton decrease in United States Steel corporation unfilled tonnage as of March 31, reports of general falling off in business, slowing up of steel and automobile production and laying off of men in these industrials and the equipment industry. The street had plenty of misgivings about Washington, particularly as regarded tax legislation, the bonus and nationalization of farm marketing machinery as proposed in the communistic McNary-Haugen measure. Heretofore this measure had been considered dangerous to the grain trade, but during the week it was said selling of stocks may have been prompted by the prospect of its passage, reflecting the belief, long entertained in the grain trade, that serious disorder to the nation's business would follow adoption of any such scheme.

The long awaited Dawes report fell flat as an immediate market factor, whether due to the uncertainty of Germany's acceptance or to the prospect of much time elapsing before any benefit would accrue should Germany accept.

Price movements took little note of the sweeping Coolidge victories at the polls in Illinois, Michigan and Nebraska.

Professional traders took the lead in depressing stock prices. The decline has now shown every evidence of liquidation by tired holders and rallies from time to time, feeble or violent, are about all that can be expected, an increasing number of commission houses feel. For two months the market has reflected clashes between bears and here and there a pool which overstayed its market in the November-February upturn. Many stocks have fallen lower than the bottom levels of 1923, others reached those levels during the last week, and a great number of industrials are just above the low marks of the autumn of 1923.

Grain markets closed practically unchanged for wheat and with corn ⅞ to 1⅛c lower. Oats showed little change from the preceding week. The government winter wheat condition and probable yield figures, while slightly bullish, counted little as a market factor, private statisticians pointing out with the fine weather conditions which have prevailed, the prospect of normal acreage abandonment is remote this season and that the government's yield figures, based on normal abandonment, likely will prove too low. A winter wheat crop of 549,000,000, the government figure, might very well result if 10 per cent or normal amount of acreage is abandoned. Private experts expect little more than 6 per cent abandonment and figure a probable yield of around 575,000,000 bushels.

Corn displayed heaviness. A leading long was said to be unloading. Many shorts had been eliminated as a result of the complaint against short selling, to which the government supervisor of grain trading called attention recently, and there was little support beneath the market at times. The government report of but 11,751,000 brood sows on farms April 1, or 89.2 per cent of the number a year ago, counted as a bearish factor and inspired liquidation. A smaller pig crop and fewer hogs to feed seemed in prospect.

With respect to wheat it also was pointed out that hope of government aid which had been held out for months had been a factor in bolstering up the market during that period but now that the crop year nears its end and no results, there is no one to take the surplus wheat. Prices have declined nearly to the last harvest time level. Europe fought shy of this bolstered market and isn't taking wheat in volume now, even though prices are down. The assumption is that our wheat is no better than other nation's and more expensive. For the last 25 years or more considerable new crop hard wheat has been booked for export by this date, according to a Chicago authority. Thus far this year, says the same authority, there has been practically nothing booked for export this summer, nor is there likely to be so long as our prices remain higher than the Canadian market.

The cotton market showed strength. There were sharp reactions at the beginning of the week tions at the beginning of the week and again later but they were checked by a continued demand from trade and speculative shorts and the advance extended to 31.95 for May contracts on Thursday morning, making a recovery of 5½c per pound from the low level touched toward the end of March.

Grain

Toledo—Wheat, cash, No. 2 red, $1.08½@1.09½. Corn, cash, No. 3, yellow, 82⅜@85¼. Oats, cash, No. 2 white, 52½@53½c. Barley, cash, No. 2, 74c. Rye, cash, No. 2, 67½c. Cloverseed, cash, $11.25; Oct., $12.20. Alsike cash, $8.90. Timothy, cash, $3.75; May, $3.80.

Chicago—Wheat, May, $1.02¼; July, $1.04; Sept., $1.04⅞. Corn, May, 77½c; July, 78¾c; Sept., 78⅜c. Oats, May, 47c; July, 44⅛c. Rye, May, 65⅝c; July, 67⅛c.

Produce

Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 42c; solid pack, 41c; nut margarine, 25½@26½c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 22@23c; Michigan, 22@23c; Vermont, 35c; Longhorn, 26@26½c.

Eggs—Candled, 24c; selects, 29c.

Bacon—Fat, 11c; lean, 20c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 18c; 9 to 10 lbs., 14c; 11 to 12 lbs., 12c; 13 to 15 lbs., 11c. Hams—18c. Lard—12½c.

Live Poultry—Ducks, 28@30c; geese, 16@18c; turkeys, 28@30c; hens, 27@29c; light hens, 24@26c; Leghorn broilers, 23@25c; broilers, 27@29c; stags, 15@16c.

Hides—No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; bull, 3c; green calf, No. 1, 14c; No. 2, 12½c; kip, 11c; No. 2 kip, 9½c; cured hides, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; horse hides, $3.00.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tub lots, 40½@42½c; extra firsts, 39½@41½c; firsts, 37½@38½c; packing stock, 25@30c; standard, 39½@41½c; prints, 1 cent a pound higher. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 25c a dozen; extra firsts, 25c; Ohio firsts, 23¾c; western firsts, 23c. Oleomargarine—Prices to retailers: Nut oleo, 24@26c; high grade, made of animal oil, 27@27½c; lower grades, 20@21c. Cheese—York state, new, 24@25c; brick, new, 22@23c; fancy Swiss, 40@43c; limburger, 28@30c; imported, 48c. Poultry—Live, fat fowls, 27@29c; springers, 25@27c; old roosters, 17@18c; medium fowls, 25@26c; Leghorns, 25@26c. Potatoes—Michigan round whites, $2.25@2.40 a 150-pound sack; home grown, $1.00@1.10 a bushel; New York, $2.65 a 150-pound bag. Sweets—Tennessee Nancy Halls, $3.60 a hamper; Alabama Porto Rico, $3.75.

Chicago—Potatoes—Trading slow; market weak; receipts, 103 cars; total U. S. shipments, 343; Wisconsin sacked round whites, $1.20@1.40; bulk, $1.30@1.50; Minnesota and North Dakota sacked Red River Ohios, $1.25@1.45; Idaho sacked russets, $2.75@3.00. Poultry, alive, unchanged; fowls, 23½@25½c; springs, 29c; broilers, 50@60c; roosters, 18c.

New York—Butter easy; receipts, 9,375; creamery firsts (88 to 91 score), 36½@38c. Eggs, steady; receipts, 39,596; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, first to average extras, 39@35c.

Live Stock

Cleveland—Cattle—Receipts, 850; steady; choice dry fed yearlings, $9.25@10.25; fair to good yearlings, $8.25@8.75; choice handyweight butcher steers, $8.50@9.25; fair to good butcher steers, $7.50@8.50; choice heavy dry fed steers, $8.75@9.25; fair to good heavy and plain steers, $7.50@8.25; common and light butcher steers, $6.25@7.25; choice heifers, $7.50@8.50; fair to good heifers, $6.00@7.00; choice cows, $5.50@6.50; fair to good cows, $4.00@5.00; choice heavy bulls, $5.00@5.50; common and bologna bulls, $4.00@4.75. Calves—Receipts, 1,100; steady; good to choice veal calves, $12.00@13.50; fair to good, $5.00@9.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,600; good to choice clipped lambs, $14.00@14.75; fair to good, $11.00@11.50; good to choice clipped sheep, $9.50@10.50; good to choice ewes, $7.00@8.50; common, $2.00@4.00. Hogs—Receipts, 700; 10c higher; mixed, $8.10; pigs and lights, $7.25; roughs, $6.25; stags, $4.50.

Chicago—U. S. Department of Agriculture—Hogs—Receipts, 56,000; steady to strong; mostly steady; big packers talking 10c lower; bulk good and choice 160 to 310-pound averages, $7.45@7.60; top, $7.65; better grades, 140 to 150-pound averages, largely $7.00@7.40; bulk packing sows, $6.85@7.00; killing pigs steady; bulk desirable strong weight, $6.25@6.65; heavy weight hogs, $7.35@7.65; medium, $7.40@7.65; light, $7.05@7.65; light light, $6.00@7.50; packing sows, smooth, $6.85@7.00; packing sows, rough, $6.60@6.85; slaughter pigs, $5.00@6.75.

East Buffalo—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; shipping grades, active and strong; butcher grades steady and strong; sows, 25c higher; bulls very strong; shipping steers, $9.50@11.00; butchers, $8.50@9.50; yearlings, $9.25@11.50; heifers, $6.50@8.75; fair to choice cows, $3.75@7.50; canners and cutters, $2.25@3.75; bulls, $3.00@6.00; stockers and feeders, $4.00@6.25; fresh cows and springers, active and strong, $35.00@115.00. Calves—Receipts, 2,700; active; choice 50c lower; $13.00@13.50; fair to good, $10.00@13.00; culls, $6.00@9.50; heavy, $6.50@9.00. Hogs—Receipts, 20,000; pigs slow, 25c lower; others active and steady; heavy mixed and Yorkers, $8.15; light Yorkers, $7.25@8.15; pigs, $6.75@7.00; roughs, $6.75; stags, $4.00@5.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 7,300; active; wool lambs, 15c higher, $10.00@10.75; clipped lambs, 25c higher, $8.00@15.25; others unchanged.

Indianapolis—Hogs—Receipts, 6,500; steady to strong; heavies, $7.60@7.70; lights, $7.70; top, $7.75, pigs, $5.00@7.25. Cattle—Receipts, 1,200; steady; steers, $8.00@11.50; beef cows, $5.00@8.00; heifers, $6.50@10.00. Calves—Receipts, 900; weak; veals, $8.00@12.00. Sheep—Receipts, 150; steady; sheep, $6.00@11.00; lambs, $10.00@14.00.

Pittsburgh—Cattle—Receipts, 800; higher; steers, $10.25@11.00; heifers, $8.50@9.50; cows, $6.00@7.00. Hogs—Receipts, 8,500; steady; heavies, $8.00@8.25; heavy Yorkers, $8.20@8.25; light Yorkers, $7.25@7.75; pigs, $7.00@7.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,000; steady; clipped sheep, $11.00; wool sheep, $12.50; clipped lambs, $15.00; wool lambs, $17.15. Calves—Receipts, 1,500; higher; top, $14.00.

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PRESIDENT'S EXPENSE DECRIED BY SHERWOOD AS BIG EXTRAVAGANCE

General Isaac R. Sherwood looks back 50 years, when he first came to congress, and shakes his head. General Grant was then president of the United States and, including his salary, he cost the government about one-tenth what Calvin Coolidge now does.

So the veteran Ohio representative, the oldest man who ever sat in congress, sighs and says that despite the popular clamor for economy and tax-reduction, this country is going lickety-bent for extravagance.

"In spite of all the loud claims to the contrary," the general remarked, "extravagant waste is still marching on in official Washington. Let me illustrate. The bill to pay the salary of the president and the independent officers of the government has just passed the house, carrying almost $400,000. This is at least $100,000 too much. We have now in Washington about 65,000 government clerks and salary grabbers besides the big salaried chiefs of the army and navy and 20 useless and wasteful bureaus.

"President Coolidge is going to cost the taxpayers $500,000 the current year. I was on the floor of the house in January, 1874, when General Garfield was chairman of the appropriations committee. I remember the item making appropriations for the salary of the president and the upkeep of the White House. The whole appropriation, including the salary of General Grant, was $43,000. The limited appropriations bill which passed the house on April 4 carried appropriations for the president and care of the White House and clerk hire, aggregating $380,150.

"Add the cost of the Mayflower, which is used exclusively for the President, amounting to $125,000 and we have an aggregate cost of $505,150. In bygone years this waste of our hard-earned tax money would have created much criticism.

"For the illumination of doubting Thomases, I will give the items providing for the president and the White House during the coming fiscal year, copied literally from the appropriation bill as it passed the house. They are:

President's salary	$75,000
Traveling expenses	25,000
President's secretary	7,500
Personal service, clerks, etc.	93,520
Contingent expenses	37,000
Printing and binding	2,900
Ordinary care and repair of W. H.	48,240
Heating greenhouses	11,000
Care of greenhouses	9,000
Repair of greenhouses	9,000
Improvement of W. H. grounds	10,000
Lighting White House grounds	8,000
White House police (33)	55,540
Uniforms, White House police	3,350
Total	$380,150
Mayflower	125,000
Grand Total	$505,150

"There are several items in this bill that look like a waste of money. For instance, three sergeants and 30 policemen for the White House with an appropriation of $55,540 seems excessive and $48,240 will seem rather extravagant to the ordinary dirt farmer with a second mortgage on his farm, and $18,860 will seem rather steep for the greenhouses which only furnish flowers for the White House.

"I cannot see why $93,520 is needed for clerk hire for the President in addition to his salary of $75,000 with $25,000 more for traveling expenses."

If General Sherwood had inquired of members of the house appropriations committee, they could have told him that the vast and constantly increasing responsibilities of the President and the multiplying activities of the executive department demand a large force of assistants, clerks, stenographers, typists, telegraph operators and other employes in the White House.

But still the general sighs for the "good old days" which are gone forever.

NEW STRENGTH FOR CAR ENGINE

General Motor Tests End 'Knocks' in Hill Scaling, Chemists Assert.

As result of experiments conducted by the General Motors Research corporation, builders of automobile engines will be able to construct motors capable of withstanding very high compression and the car owners can get double the present rate of mileage out of gasoline, the American Chemical society announced recently.

Described as a "development that has brought virtually practical results as to cost and comfort for the motor-driving public," the announcement said the discovery would be described fully in a paper to be presented at the spring meeting of the society in Washington, April 21 to 26.

The General Motors chemists also discovered a way to dispose of the "motor knock an engine experiences when it is laboring up hill," it was stated.

Advances in the cracking method of producing gasoline from petroleum will be reported at the Washington meeting. A paper dealing with the dangers of carbon monoxide asphyxiation under certain conditions in garages will be read by William Yent of the United States bureau of mines.

At the Y. M. C. A. national convention, Mark M. Jones, economist, said that of every dollar given to the institution, 60 cents went for actual "Y" work, 21 cents for expenses in collecting the dollar and 18½ cents for duplication and overlapping.

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STINNES SCIONS TRAINED IN STERN SCHOOL TO MANIPULATE GIGANTIC FAMILY FORTUNE

Dr. Edmund Hugo Stinnes, who, by the death of his father, suddenly has become the monarch of one of the world's most gigantic industrial and commercial empires, is described by his associates as "a youth of engaging personality and winning urbanity."

Although only 28 years old, he served a rigorous technical and commercial apprenticeship under his father's unsparing tutelage and subsequently was graduated from the Charlottenburg technical school with the degree of doctor of engineering. He enlisted as a volunteer in the World war and advanced to a lieutenancy in the aviation corps.

Young Stinnes was constantly at his father's side during the latter's restless and manifold activities of the last five years, and is possessed of first-hand knowledge of the mining, smelting and industrial branches of the Stinnes enterprises.

His brother, Hugo Herman Stinnes, who is a year younger and at present director of the family's shipping interests at Hamburg, also served an extended apprenticeship at home and abroad. He is married and has two children.

The senior Stinnes made a practice of taking his grown sons and daughters into his confidence, apprising them of important negotiations and allowing them to go over his contracts, balance sheets and other doctuments, as part of their business training.

For this reason, the Stinnes family circle has been described as "a board of directors in constant session."

Hugo Stinnes stimulated criticism and suggestion from his offspring. Nothing pleased him more, it is said, than a piece of pat criticism or even a stern rebuke on business matters from some member of the family council.

"The Stinnes girls talked business slang when discussing every day or even domestic topics, as a result of their participation in these family councils," remarked a friend of the family, who confessed to amazement over the "Yankee horse sense" exhibited by some of the younger members of the Stinnes set.

Whether the new Stinnes generation will succeed in amplifying or conserving the fortune founded in 1810 by the dead magnate's grandfather already is stimulating speculation. The bulk of the present huge fortune represent the cumulative work of 20 years of incessant toil and shrewd husbanding by Hugo Stinnes, and the current obituaries point out that, like his father, he died young.

Some of the more optimistic reviewers of Stinnes' career believe he laid the foundation for a family fortune which will endure through several generations and that it is as firmly anchored as were the Rothschild, Astor and Vanderbilt fortunes.

A far-flung ambition led Hugo Stinnes to establish outposts in Argentina, Patagonia, Russia, Mesopotamia and Japan, and to build ocean carriers which already are traversing the seven seas. This quest for overseas dominion prompts some of his necrologists to compare the international aspects of his fortune with the fate of other historic fortunes which went abroad either in the shape of dowries or as loans to governments.

Will the seven Stinnes—there are four sons and three daughters—repeat or excel the performance of the "five Frankfurters," as the Rothschilds were known?

Friends of the magnate say he bequeathed his children a catalog of precepts and maxims which, if carefully followed, will prompt them to eschew all hazards of a personal or business nature.

HIRAM JOHNSON WILL CONTINUE FIGHT, HE SAYS

Senator Issues Statement Contending That He Is Not Discouraged by Primary Defeats.

Declaring his purpose is to rid the Republican party of "a corrupt and reactionary control," Hiram Johnson, candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, says in a statement published last week that he is neither discouraged nor despairing.

He makes no specific mention of the reports that his campaign is to be curtailed, at least, in view of the recent primary returns, favoring the nomination of President Coolidge.

Senator Johnson's statement, issued after conferences with friends and supporters, asserts he will continue trying to "smash the unholy alliance between crooked big business and crooked politics" so that the Republican party may be "revitalized and regenerated."

His Statement.

Senator Johnson's statement follows:

"Of course, I am not quitting in what I am attempting to do politically. I began this contest from within the Republican party to rid it of a corrupt and reactionary control and since I commenced, the necessity for such an effort, in some fashion, by some one, has been demonstrated. The revelations of corruption in high places, the silence of those who should speak for the people, the apologies for wrongdoing, the defense by spokesmen of the administration for oil leases obtained by bribery, demand that the rank and file of the party, yet undelivered and responsive to no private interest, should have at least opportunity of expressing themselves in detestation and protest.

"Above and beyond this, no man can render a greater service or perform a higher duty to the country than in speaking without limitation or fear in this era of exploitation and entrenched dishonesty.

Hits Corruption.

"When every coward scurries to cover; every craven crawls to power; apologists masking as opponents, excuse, because they assert it runs rampant in every party; when a press, with few exceptions, unites to hide and conceal, palliate and belittle corruption in government; when ugly bribery excites not even conventional indignation in those whose duty it is to speak a people's voice; somewhere, someone, however weak or feeble, should publicly preach again, in highways and byways, the homely virtues of the republic.

"The Republican party is dominated by the unholy alliance between crooked big business and crooked politics. This alliance must be smashed and the party revitalized and regenerated. The nation must be purged of those in power who divide their allegiance with special or corrupt interests. The former is essential if the Republican party is to survive; the latter necessary for the preservation of our cherished institutions.

"Good Citizens Respond."

"In my humble way, I have been trying to do just this, and I shall continue trying to do it. I am neither discouraged nor despairing.

"Good men and good women everywhere, who seek neither office nor gain, who have no other thought than their country's welfare, have splendidly responded. Every financial power, every organization, every officeholder, local and federal, money without stint, the press, with few exceptions, every avenue of publicity, the grand army of political crooks and crooked big business with all its ramifications, every individual with a streak of yellow, and every timid fellow who expects political power or preferment, have been on the other side. That I have received as many votes as I have, without organization or funds or aid at all, is a tribute to our citizenship and a matter of congratulation, and spurs to renewed effort for decency in politics and government.

"The fight goes on until it shall be won, until the Republican party becomes again a party of its rank and file, and until government is again responsive to the people alone."

A word which, though now uncomplimentary, was once quite the reverse is conceited, which meant full of ideas or originality.

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Quadruplets Demand Birthday Party Every 3 Months

These youngsters were a year old three months after four storks descended simultaneously on the roof of the William Mahaney home in St. John, New Brunswick, Canada. The arithmetic of this age business is easy. Three months after their arrival the quadruplets—yes, they're the real thing—totaled a year in age. Six months after their arrival they were two years old. So it goes. The youngsters are entitled to a birthday party every three months, for everyone knows you can't eat enough birthday cake in one day to celebrate you own natal day and that of three others in your own family.

The youngsters deny the storks had anything to do with their appearance in Canada. "It was Santa Claus," they chorus, because they were born on Christmas day, 1923.

SEERESS AND LUDENDORFF SEE GERMAN GRIP TIGHTENING

On the eve of the German elections the outlook is so chaotic with politicians' promises so rich in rhetoric and so poor in program, that the innumerable clairvoyants who have accompanied the growth of occultism have gullible audiences.

One of the most prominent, Mme. Kralik, says she sees great financial chaos and misery for Germany this year. The clouds will be gathering continually until 1927, she says, when, due to France's collapse, the Treaty of Versailles will be destroyed, Germany regaining her old borders in 1929.

However, no clairvoyant is needed to predict that the German elections will produce a parliament which will be divided between the "Radicals" and Communists, who will with difficulty form a government and then on the most impossible grounds.

The Socialist party, which at the moment is the strongest single group, expects to lose half its seats to the Communists. Between them and the two extreme right groups are the Liberal Democrats, of whom Walter Rathenau was the most typical representative; the Catholic Center party, headed by Chancellor Marx, and the more reactionary party of former Chancellor Cuno and Foreign Minister Stresemann. The Democrats are doomed to lose a fourth of their seats. The Catholic Center party saw the loss of its Bavarian adherents, and the Industrialist party has only avoided a split by moving far to the right.

Ludendorff Speaks.

The spirits of Ludendorff in politics and of Helferich in economics are seen in Germany; Ludendorff's first election speech at Munich sounds like a fanatical racial program which threatens to tear German unity even further apart. Helferich, who spoke in the Nationalist congress at Hamburg, repudiated Dr. Schacht's gold-note bank scheme, saying that a foreign loan, although welcome, would not justify the issuance of a new currency and that the stabilization of the mark proves that Germany doesn't need outside help at the too-dear price of international control.

Schacht, Stresemann and Marx, Helferich said, are compromisers who "brought unjustified sacrifices in order to come to terms with France."

Helferich shares Mme. Kralik's clairvoyance in thinking he sees German rehabilitation through the collapse of France, which, he says, will have to seek an understanding with Germany in order to save herself.

Communists Gain.

Such small provincial elections as occurred in the last few days indicate a tendency toward this view. Workers in the Ruhr, who recently elected councils, returned Communists and radical Socialists, while in the provincial elections in Mecklenburg they returned Racialists.

The sentencing of the Saxon Socialist ex-Premier Ziegner and the freeing of the Munich putschists are straws showing how the wind blows.

The middle party leaders are convinced that the battle is lost and believe only a sudden and unexpected alleviation of the strain through a favorable report by the reparation experts' committee could stem the tide, which, it is recognized, will, if it conquers Germany May 5, sweep France toward an equally uncompromising position in the French elections May 11.

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JORDAN ALIGNS WITH COOLIDGE

Stanford Educator Lauds President as Safe Man in Executive Chair.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, chancellor emeritus of Stanford university, has been listed as a supporter of President Coolidge by the President's local campaign headquarters for the May 6 California primary election, following a talk he gave before the Coolidge College club in the Palace hotel in San Francisco.

Declaring "he probably would vote for Coolidge delegates and for Coolidge in November," Dr. Jordan stated his belief in the two-party system as against the "bloc system of continental Europe." Dr. Jordan said:

"It has cursed Germany and it has cursed France, for neither of them has been able to get its 'bloc' groups together."

Coolidge Given Praise.

As to Coolidge, Dr. Jordan said: "He may not believe in all the fantastic things that I do, but Coolidge is not vulnerable. The attacks attempted upon him just now react on those that make the attack.

"Coolidge is cautious. The aftermath of war cuts the nerve of progress. You cannot tell in the storm of this aftermath through which we are passing whether or not you are making progress. It is a safe thing just now to be conservative. Coolidge keeps in the middle of the road. That is where truth is. It is good in the present times to be safe.

"Coolidge is not vindictive. He is not vituperative. That was a quality of Abraham Lincoln.

"I do not know what sort of cabinet he would name, but the men mentioned, as well as the appointment of our own Californian, Chief Justice Wilbur, are augury that there will be no 'lame ducks in his cabinet.

"Coolidge, the cautious and canny New Englander, will do nothing silly or foolish."

Committees to Find Jobs for Veterans

Creation of rehabilitation committees in each of the 88 sub-district offices of the veterans' bureau to further the obtaining of employment for former service men after they complete vocational training was announced recently by Director Hines. The committees, which will be appointed by the rehabilitation chiefs of the 14 districts, will be composed of an expert in rehabilitation policies of the bureau, a training expert, and a man experienced in employment.

Newton Baker Backed in Presidency Race

Announcement that he would work for Newton D. Baker's nomination at the Democratic national convention in New York was made by Frank F. Gantsch, Cleveland, last week. Pamphlets urging the nomination of the former secretary of war are being circulated by Thomas J. Howells of Pittsburgh. Mr. Baker has declared he does not welcome the nomination.

STONE'S APPOINTMENT SHOWS BIG CONTRAST IN CHARACTER TYPES

By his appointment of Harlan Fiske Stone as attorney general, President Coolidge has given the country a striking study in contrasts.

Unknown to politics, abhoring politicians, Mr. Stone, if confirmed by the senate, will succeed as head of the department of justice a man who above all was a politician.

Harry M. Daugherty, when appointed by the late President Harding, was unknown as a lawyer, but credited as being a master political strategist. It was no secret, in fact, that his appointment was the reward for his political services.

Mr. Stone, appointed by Mr. Coolidge, has never sought or held public office, has never participated in politics and is anything but a politician.

Stone a Scholar.

Whereas Mr. Daugherty was an intensely "practical" man, politically and otherwise, Mr. Stone is a scholar and teacher, a liberal and an idealist.

There is nothing about Mr. Daugherty's prospective successor's personal appearance, however, which bespeaks the "scholar in politics." He looks more like a lumberjack than the man who for 14 years has been dean of Columbia university law school.

Senator Borah, who had considerable to do with ousting Daugherty, remarked that he looked "like a man who had just come in from driving a team of mules."

Those who saw Mr. Stone leave the White House with Frank W. Stearns, the President's closest friend, mistook him at first for a burly secret service man. Nothing about him suggested scholastic associations.

Known as Liberal.

That he is a liberal, although his former New York law firm had numerous corporation clients, is revealed by his opposition to the policy of former Attorney General Palmer in the "red raids" and deportation of radical agitators in 1919. His letter, appearing in the senate hearings of 1921 when the judiciary committee investigated the alleged unlawful acts of the Palmer regime, not only demanded a full inquiry into the facts, but "legislation more adequately protecting aliens or those alleged to be aliens, but who may be citizens of the United States, from the arbitrary exercise of power by administrative officers."

"It is inevitable," Mr. Stone wrote in his denunciation of the Palmer methods, "that any system which confers upon administrative officers power to restrain the liberty of individuals without safeguards substantially like those which exist in criminal cases and without adequate authority for judicial review of the action of such administrative officers, will result in abuse of power and in intolerable injustice and cruelty to individuals."

On Injunctions.

Mr. Stone's attitude toward court injunctions is also a matter of keen interest in view of the bitter attack on Mr. Daugherty resulting from his resort to an injunction against striking railroad shopcraft unions.

In his book on "Law and Its Administration," Mr. Stone declares that when it is used to restrain unlawful acts which might result in irreparable injury, "the remedy of the injunction is one of the most salutary afforded by the law and is essential to the orderly administration of justice, if it is to protect the weak and law-abiding from lawless aggression."

Discussing the acts of congress to curb the powers of the courts to use injunctions in labor disputes and upholding the resort to "the restraining hand of the court" to avert a "substantial denial of justice," Mr. Stone nevertheless has given his approval to a law or rule of court that injunctions shall be granted only on written notice.

SKULLS OF MEN ARE DISCOVERED

Historic Station Dates Back to 2,000 B. C.; Important Find.

Word received recently from the expedition under direction of President M. G. Kyle, Xenia Theological seminary and Director Albright, of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem, said that important discoveries had been made in southern Moab and the region of ancient Sodom and Gomorrah at the southern end of the Dead Sea, some of them dating back to 2,000 B. C.

The most important find, Dr. Albright wrote under date of March 15, "was a unique sanctuary and fortress of the end of the early bronze and beginning of the middle bronze, with a large station of open air hearths and enclosures. This station, at Bab Ed—Dra, dates from about 2,000 B. C., and is by far the most important one known in Palestine. He brought back thousands of vases, flint artifacts and a quantity of bones and skulls for anthropometric investigation. He found six prostrate menhirs with the broken pieces of a seventh, all of stone, which must have been dragged for miles.

"We also studied the early Moabite shrine at Ader and discovered a previously unknown temple. At Kersk, we collected a mass of Moabite pottery of grave interest. Besides we have a mass of nomenclature, plans and sketches, archeological surveys, Greek inscriptions and observation of importance for the history of Moab and the Moabite ghor."

Haynes Urges Second Women's Dry Crusade

The women of America were called upon "to enter upon a second crusade" for prohibition by Roy A. Haynes, federal prohibition commissioner, at the opening session of the convention of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement.

BERGDOLL NOW ALIEN, VERDICT OF U. S. BUREAU

Draft Dodger Lost Citizen Rights by Flight During War, Naturalization Chief Rules.

Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, millionaire draft dodger, voluntarily relinquished and forfeited his rights of citizenship when he fled the country after his conviction by court-martial of evading the draft, says a ruling made Monday by Raymond F. Crist, commissioner of naturalization.

"Bergdoll is incapable forever of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States or of exercising any rights of citizenship," Crist ruled.

Crist's ruling was in response to a request of Secretary of Labor Davis for information regarding the present status of Bergdoll.

Deserter Loses Citizenship.

The ruling set forth that under the revised statutes as amended, any citizen who deserts the military or naval service or who goes beyond the limits of the United States with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, is deemed to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited his rights of citizenship.

Responding to Davis' inquiry as to whether the commissioner of naturalization was aware of any act on Bergdoll's part which may have rendered him an expatriate, Crist said:

"There is a distinction that may be made between the forfeiture of citizenship and the forfeiture of the rights of citizenship. The relinquishment and forfeiture of the rights of citizenship, although forever barring from the privilege of exercising any rights of citizenship, still may probably occur without expatriation. The rights of citizenship may be restored by pardon by the chief executive under certain conditions.

Deems Expatriated.

"By the act of March 2, 1907, an American citizen is deemed to have expatriated himself when he has been naturalized in a foreign country in conformity with its laws. He can have his status as an American citizen reinstated only by conformity with the naturalization laws applicable to his particular case.

"An American citizen who voluntarily relinquished and forfeited his rights of citizenship could very properly be excluded from entry into the United States, and upon unlawful entry could in all likelihood be deported for coming into the United States without permission."

WOULD DAM ARCTIC CURRENT

World Axis in Danger, Is View of Empire State Scholar.

Fear that an ice cap 10,000 feet thick will crush Greenland and imperil the world by throwing its axis out of balance has caused Dimitrie Ioanovici to dispatch a letter to President Coolidge and the Canadian, British and Danish governments.

Ioanovici's letter proposes as a remedy the construction of a dam three and a half miles long and 180 feet deep across the Fury and Hecla straits, between the Bay of Bothia and Fox Channel, which will turn the cold Arctic current which now races through this northern inlet to Hudson Bay back upon itself to be dissipated in already cold northern seas, instead of allowing it to join the Labrador current at the mouth of the Hudson channel, thereby increasing the Arctic resistance to the warm waters of the Gulf Stream.

The Gulf Stream at present penetrates slightly beyond Cape Farewell, at the southern end of Greenland, Mr. Ioanovici says.

With Labrador current's resistance cut down by the pruning away of the Arctic current, the warm waters will be able to reach well toward the mid-section of Greenland, he believes, and thus melt away excess ice and preserve the earth's balance.

The letter cites Grenland as covered by an ice field 10,000 feet thick, 715,400 square miles in area, with each square foot weighing approximately 25 tons.

"This island is not solid rock," the letter says in part, "and the great pressure of ice which is accumulating every year is bound to cause a sliding or crushing of the entire island in the Arctic region, which action will cause a great trembling or overbalancing of the world, with great loss of life."

Scholarship on Rise Among Yale 'Freshies'

All reports to the contrary notwithstanding, Yale freshmen continue to show "a rise in scholarship," according to President James Rowland Angell. President Angell issued his statement, perturbed because New Haven newspapers declared that mid-year exams resulted in dropping "more than 100 freshmen." Instead, according to President Angell, "the facts are that 25 were dropped as against 41 last year. As a matter of fact, the number we have had to let go at mid-years has steadily decreased since the common freshman year was inaugurated. There has been a corresponding rise in scholarship from year to year of these last four freshman classes."

Stone Asks His Way to Law Department

Harlan F. Stone, the new attorney general, arrived in Washington April 9, conferred with President Coolidge and then, after inquiring of the White House policemen "where the department of justice is," went to his office there to be sworn in and take over his new duties.

Reaching the department at 9:30 A. M., Mr. Stone took the oath at once. There was no ceremony. The oath was administered by the department's appointment clerk, in the presence of a half dozen department officials.

BRITONS SAY RUM BRINGS SLEEP, NOT AVALANCHE OF FUN

The British government is making a revelation on alcohol and in a pamphlet just out, avers solemnly and definitely that old John Barleycorn does not make a man merry, but merely makes him sleepy.

After the further assertion that it is the company at a banquet that makes a man excited and that the alcohol merely lessens "his critical self-awareness," and so takes the brake off his enjoyment, the writer sets down these obseravtions concerning banquets and banqueters of the old-fashioned type:

"The first effect generally noticed is a slight giddiness or light-headedness; this is followed by an increasing heaviness and disinclination for all effort, soon passing into sleepiness; and this in turn, unless counteracted by any excitement coming from within or without, gives place to heavy sleep which continues for many hours."

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MINER'S WIFE WILL LEAVE HER HUT TO RULE OVER PALACE

The proudest woman in Scotland is Mrs. Jimmy Brown, wife of an Ayrshire miner, who, by the mutations of politics and the favor of the first labor prime minister is now the wife of the high commissioner of the church of Scotland (Presbyterian).

Thus once again is instanced the great process of social leveling and equalization which is going steadily on as one after another of the political appointments is filled by the Labor government. How unprecedented is the honor which has fallen to Mr. Brown, the Labor M. P., and his wife may be realized when it is remembered that for the last 250 years the post in question has been filled by a peer.

The new lord high commissioner, as the King's representative, will reside in the state apartments of the ancient Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh. For his present miner's cottage in Ayr, where he has lived for the last 20 years at an annual rental of $50, Mr. Brown holds a fond attachment and plans to return hither whenever the ups and downs of politics decree that he shall turn his new office over to his successor.

In the King's Name.

But while the Scotch miner and his wife enjoy the emoluments of office and residence in Holyrood Palace they will drive forth every day accompanied by a mounted escort of cavalry. The erstwhile miner likewise will hold levees—in the King's name—and will receive a little trifle of $10,000 toward his annual expenses.

The whole "toon of Ayr," with its memories of Bobbie Burns and Tam O' Shanter, is delighted at the high honor which has been paid to "Jimmy Broon," but no one is more pleased than the "dooce wee body" who has been the new lord high commissioner's helpmeet in their cottage home and who will share with him the splendors of their residence in Holyrood Palace.

"What do I think about it a'?" said Mrs. Brown to an interviewer, "What could I think? I've always been a keen church woman and many's the time I've been to the assemblies wi' Mr. Brown, so that part of it'll be no novelty. I've been to Buckingham Palace, too—that was three years ago—and I was introduced to the king and queen, but never did I think that Jimmy Brown and I would come to be their representatives at the assemblies."

To Keep Ancient Dignities.

"As a wee laddie," said Mr. Brown, "I used to be taken over to Holyrood and look with awe at the ancient home of the Stuarts, never dreaming that one day I'd come to live there. It's a wonderful change for us all; my wife cannot realize it yet! When I told her about the office she just gasped—that's all. Now she's beginning to rise to it. She will be Her Grace, you know.

"But just because a Socialist and the tenant of a $50-a-year miner's cottage has been given the office, it does not mean that any of the old dignities or traditions will be departed from. I'm a strong believer in maintaining the ancient dignities of office.

"I'm going to show Scotland and England, too, that a Socialist and a miner can do things properly and maintain the historic traditions. Of course, I'm tremendously proud to think that I've been chosen, but it will make no difference to my mode of living. I'll be plain Jimmy Brown and continue to keep my miner's cottage of two rooms and a kitchen.

"The office I am taking up for 243 years has been regarded as the prerogative of the aristocracy, an honor which only a so-called belted earl has been entitled to accept. All that is changed now, but the change will not mean that a single dignity will be sacrificed."

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AMERICA SHUNS BALLOT BOXES

U. S. Far Behind England and Germany in Exercise of Citizen Rights.

Is citizenship in England or in Germany of greater value than citizenship in the United States? Are the English or Germans better citizens than Americans? These are questions asked by thoughtful leaders of national affairs in this country, who say that if the answers are to be taken from election returns then it is high time for Americans to stop, look and listen. The record, on the face of these statistics, is against us!

In England in the last parliamentary election more than 80 per cent of the total number of possible voters actually went to the polls and cast their ballots, while in Germany 89 per cent of the possible electorate voted. In the last general election in the United States less than 50 per cent of the total possible vote actually was cast.

According to the last census, there are 54,000,000 possible voters in this country, but in the presidential election of 1920 only 26,000,000 men and women exercised the great prerogative of their American citizenship. In the congressional elections of 1922, this 26,000,000 had dwindled to approximately 20,000,000. This makes it apparent that not more than half of our citizens value their citizenship enough to go to the polling places on election day.

A remedy suggested, to arouse the citizenship, is that the citizen who fails to vote, and who can not present an acceptable excuse, shall be disfranchised for two years upon his first offense, for four years upon his second offense, and for all time to come upon his third offense. Thus the right of the ballot, as the badge of citizenship, will be made to impose an obligation or a duty upon all who wear it.

When George Washington predicted that the federal constitution would endure as long as there remained "any virtue in the body of the people," he pointed out that one of the menaces to it would be "listlessness for the preservation of the national and inallenable rights of mankind." He also said that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and he might have added that the exercise of the priceless privilege of citizenship is the first essential of eternal vigilance.

BANK BOOK URGED BEFORE WEDDING

Eliot of Harvard Advises Proof of Thrift on Part of Young Couples

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard university, has added another chapter to his recent publicly expressed views on early marriages. He writes:

"I have lately received an anonymous letter signed 'Anxious Mother,' stating a case which has arisen in her own family under the advice I lately gave at the assemblage of graduates and undergraduates of Harvard university, 'not to put off marriage too long.'

"She says that her daughter and a prospective son-in-law wish to marry, though neither has anything saved. The girl has a profession, but up to the present moment she has never saved a dollar. The young man has a trade, but is wholly dependent on his daily wages therein, and up to the present time has never saved a dollar.

"The mother thinks that they should postpone marriage for six months, each making the largest possible saving from their earnings during that period.

"I think this mother's advice is very sound and should be accepted in all such cases. I did not advise two young people who love each other to marry on a small income when neither has any money saved. Each should have demonstrated to the other and to their parents that each has the self-denial and thrift to make savings."

Haiti Starts Year With Cash Gains

Customs receipts of Haiti for the first four months of the new fiscal year were $2,710,000, the highest total for such a period since the American occupation in 1915.

The corresponding period for the fiscal year ended in September, 1923, reached the total of $2,314,000.

It is estimated that if the remaining eight months of the fiscal year hold up to that period of last year, the total customs receipts will amount to $6,230,000 as compared to $6,313,790 for the fiscal year of 1922-1923. The moderate increase of five per cent, which appears to be justified, would increase the total to $6,500,000.

Suffered Awfully With Itching Scalp Cuticura Heals

"I suffered awfully with itching scalp, also pimples and sore eruptions on my face. The pimples were hard and sore and a dry scab formed over them. They were in large blotches and looked awfully bad. My hair fell out and I lost many hours' good sleep on account of the itching and burning. I was troubled with pimples for several years.

"Seeing an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment I sent for a free sample. I purchased more, and after using two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and three cakes of Cuticura Soap I was healed." (Signed) Alfred Larson, 996-29th Ave., Milwaukee, Wisc.

Use Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum daily and keep your skin clear and healthy.

Samples Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. H, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Try our new Shaving Stick.

BANKNOTE GAVE NAME TO DIXIE

Southland's Pet Cognome Comes From French 'Dix' on Old $10 Bill.

The passing of a famous southern banking institution, through consolidation, has drawn attention again to the origin of the term "Dixie" applied to the southland. The claim that the word came from the name of a man who once lived in New York seems to be set at rest by the records of this institution, the Citizens' Bank and Trust company.

Some authorities have attributed "Dixie" to the name of one Dixie, a large landholder who resided on Manhattan island during the latter part of the 18th century, but in New Orleans they take no stock in such a story.

All Money Suspected.

In the 1830s America was flooded with "wildcat" money, and counterfeiting was so common that suspicion became fixed on almost all paper money. Through it all, however, the bank notes of the Citizen's company commanded respect.

In the days before the Civil war the Citizens' notes were printed in French as well as in English. The most common denomination was the $10 note and it bore the Roman numeral "X" and the Arabic numerals "10." But, also, in the middle of the back was printed in French the word "Dix" amidst other lettering in French.

Dixes, Then Dixie.

The Mississippi river then was the great highway of traffic between New Orleans and the north in the argot of the river, when a man was headed into Louisiana on a trading expedition he was going to "come back with a pocket full of Dixes." From "Dixes" to "Dixie" was an easy step. And the south particularly Louisiana, became known as the "land of Dixies," or, more briefly as "Dixie Land."

It was then that Daniel Emmet, blackface minstrel, wrote his jingling song, "Away Down South in Dixie."

Italian Fascists Win in Election

In the new Italian chamber chosen in the recent election the Fascists will have 260 members and the Democrats, Liberals, Catholics and other deputies included in the Fascista lists 15 members, thus giving the majority 375 seats out of the total of 535.

The latest available figures on the makeup of the minority put the Socialists in the lead with 65 members, Catholics 39, Liberal Democrats 17, Social Democrats 16, Amendola ticket 12, Republicans 7, Peasants party 3, Sardinian party 2, and Slavs and Germans 4—total 165.

Mayor Vetoes Death Sentence for Animals

Mayor Walter Simms of Atlanta, Ga., paid a tribute to dumb animals the other day in his veto of a resolution authorizing the park department to have killed two aged zebras and an old mule, the property of the department. The carcasses, says the resolution, were to be fed to the lions and other younger animals in the zoo.

"It is not right to kill these animals just because they are old and to feed them to younger animals in the zoo," the mayor said briefly as he vetoed the resolution.

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